

An Edison quadruplex telegraph instrument has been put into the headquarters of the Associated Press in Baltimore, and will be in operation from to-day in conjunction with similar instruments at Washington, New York and Philadelphia. By this instrument a great advantage is gained over the old process for handling news. It is to an outsider a complex machine, and its mysteries are known only to a few expert telegraph operators. Four independent messages can be sent and received at the same time, and each message is received over a single wire simultaneously with the others. The result is a great increase in its use. The Associated Press will now be enabled to send and receive its news with fourfold celerity. The limit of the capacity of the most powerful of these telegraph machines is said to be eleven simultaneous messages over a single wire. By this means such a document as the president's message could be sent in parts simultaneously over a single wire in a very brief time.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Press Comments on Composition of Committees.

Much Dissatisfaction Caused in Certain Sections.

CHICAGO, December 22.—The Times Washington special says: "The composition of the railroad and transportation committees will be studied with care. Already it is complained that they reflect Jay Gould, but this remains to be proved."

The Tribune's editorial says: "The committee on commerce awarded to Page of California, and here was made the speaker's greatest mistake, as Mr. Page represents none of the great commercial interests. His district is not in any respect a commercial center, and although he is a gentleman of ability the position could have been assigned with more propriety to any one of many others."

The Tribune Washington special says: "Mr. Townsend of Ohio felt himself entitled to the committee on commerce. In this opinion he had wide support, but Mr. Page, of California, had performed such services in connection with the speaker as to make it impossible to accommodate Townsend, and so this important committee went to the Pacific coast."

DISSENT-FACIATION. New York, December 22.—The morning papers almost without exception allude to the dissatisfaction which exists with the makeup of Keifer's committees. The discontent seems chiefly to be in the west, though New Yorkers feel that they have been left out in the cold.

The World's Washington special says: "It will be observed that Pennsylvania has three members of the ways and means committee. Current comment upon this fact is unfavorable, but the architecture of the committee on commerce is still more peculiar. The chairmanship goes to the Pacific coast in the person of Page, of California, and the Empire state is well without representation on it. Michigan, of a town in the state of New York called Angelica, is being regarded as a complete representative of New York commercial interests. Perhaps the great system of rivers on the Pacific slope is to be improved; perhaps there is a purpose to fit that vast section of country beyond the Rocky mountains into sudden Atlantic commercial interests. At all events, the committee is liable to be liberal with public money."

PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS. Some cold headed Pennsylvania republicans think Cameron crowding too far the matter of appointment in this state, and many friends advise him to a more conciliatory course which he refuses to adopt.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The Post, democratic, editorially says, concerning Speaker Keifer's committees, that many of them are not only incongruous but criminally partisan. It particularly condemns him for placing only one straight out democrat on the elections committee, and characterizes the ways and means committee as "simply brutally protective, but otherwise without form." It says the appropriations committee is at least liberal, and on the whole more intelligently devised than the others, but argues that the democrats should have been given seven of the members instead of six. The Post also says that the strongest committee have been given to the Pacific coast, and that the pretended fight for Keifer as a western man was either a fraud or else the substantial fruits of his victory have been bartered away. In its news columns concerning outside comments on the committees the Post says the appointment of Page as chairman of the committee on commerce is alleged to be in favor of corporations and monopolies, and that in support of this allegation he is said to have connection with the Huntington and the Pacific railroad.

The Post adds: "This is a notable fact, that Rosencranz is not on the military committee, where his experience would have been most valuable; but General Grant is and has always been bitter against Rosencranz, and Speaker Keifer had no choice in the matter." The National Republican says: "Keifer has well performed his difficult task and counsels all persons who feel inclined to grumble to imagine themselves in the speaker's place and see whether they could have done better."

HUNT'S CIRCULAR. Secretary Hunt issued the following circular in consequence of numerous and increasing applications for the discharge of enlisted men in the marine corps made by senators and representatives in congress and others. The department feels constrained to say that no such application can be favorably entertained in the present condition of the service unless the application be based upon such strong grounds as would entitle the applicant to be discharged on account of mental or bodily disability.

INDIAN SUPPLIES. Complaints have been received that much difficulty is experienced in getting Indian agency supplies transported, caused principally by the failure of contractors to perform their duties. A large quantity of supplies are reported frozen upon the rivers of the northwest, with no probability of reaching their destinations before spring. It is the intention of the Indian bureau of the United States to hold contractors to a strict accountability for their neglect. The agencies are making loud calls for vaccine matter.

CHINESE LEGATION. The new Chinese minister and members of the legation are expected to-morrow morning. The party is said to consist of twenty-eight persons, eleven of whom are servants. The wife of the minister is the first Chinese lady of rank who has visited the United States. The legation will live at the Arlington hotel until their permanent quarters are ready. A parlor and suite of rooms, including a private dining-room, have been handsomely fitted up for the minister and wife. Separate quarters are prepared for the ladies of the legation and servants. The party will occupy twenty rooms in all, and they are expected to remain at the Arlington about three weeks.

COMMITTEE GOSSIP. WASHINGTON, December 21.—The great feature of interest at the capital to-day was the announcement of the committees to which most of the members have been looking forward with impatience, many of them with anxiety ever since Speaker Keifer was elected. Naturally the most pronounced comment thus far heard in regard to the manner in which he has performed his difficult task, are those that proceed from two classes of congressmen. Namely, the members who have received good positions and the members who have been disappointed, owing to the comparative smallness of the number of prominent positions. Dissatisfaction seemed to be the prevailing sentiment expressed by representatives this afternoon, but disinterested opinions generally incline to a conclusion that Speaker Keifer has, on the whole, made a very fair use of his material, and that although some personal or political partiality may have been manifested in certain instances, the committees as constituted reflect the

views of a majority of the house in all important particulars. Although the ways and means committee is thus properly placed under control of friends of protective tariff, but free traders are represented by three of the ablest leaders and the moderate tariff men are also fairly represented. There appears however to be good ground for adverse criticism in that the Pennsylvania members, namely Kelley, Randall and Errett, are given place upon this committee and it is similarly noticed that two members from Wisconsin are placed on the foreign relations committee, one of them being made its chairman.

A liberal innovation on all former practices has been made by Speaker Keifer in giving the democrats control of one of the house committees, viz: That on public expenditures of which ex-Speaker Randall is made chairman, the purpose being to provide them with a committee clerk and a convenient room for private consultation.

Territorial delegates were made advisory members of the following committees in whose deliberation they will take part without, of course, the privilege of voting: Magazines, of Montana, military affairs; Agriculture, Dakota territories; Breeds, post-offices and postroads; Ainsley, of Idaho, Indian affairs; Luna, of New Mexico, coinage, weights and measures; Oury, of Arizona, mines and mining.

It is perceived in scanning the full list of committees that the Pacific coast and Colorado have no representation whatever on several committees of importance to their interests, and that no votes in several others, such as territories and Indian affairs, in the membership of which they have usually had some part. In regard to such omissions it is to be noted, first, that the number of Pacific coast congressmen is very small, and secondly, that most of the corresponding committees in the senate are so constituted as to make up for the deficiency in the house. For instance while the house committee on naval affairs has not a member from California, Oregon or Nevada, the senate naval committee includes both Miller and Farley. The Pacific coast has been specially well provided for on the house commerce committee. This committee is made up of the ways and means, and a special charge of all appropriations for river and harbor improvements of every nature. In the last two democratic congresses no representative of the country west of the Rocky Mountains was appointed on this important committee. The combined influence of Page as chairman and George as representing the west would seem to insure a complete recognition of the Pacific coast as can possibly be secured. Page's chairmanship is the first one of importance held by any Pacific coast member for many years. Oregon also is unusually honored, her representative for the first time being accorded two important positions, such as are not commonly obtained by new members, even from older and more influential districts.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The subject of tariff revision will probably be brought up before both houses of congress soon after recess. The Morrill bill will be reported to the senate, and tariff reformers will antagonize it. The Garland bill, which was rejected by the finance committee, has some supporters, who will make a determined fight in its behalf without any prospects of success. Even all of the democratic tariff reformers in the senate do not oppose the Morrill bill. Senators Harney, Beck and several others are in favor of a commission composed entirely of members of congress and appointed by congress. Their policy is to keep the entire control of the subject in congress and not entrust the revision of any part of it to outsiders.

These differences of opinion, however, as to the composition of the proposed commission will not divide the law and tariff reformers in this state, and many friends advise him to a more conciliatory course which he refuses to adopt.

A sentiment in favor of some revision of tariff is steadily growing. Judge Kelley, chairman of the ways and means committee, has modified his extreme tariff views to the extent of admitting the revision needed, and intends to draft a bill to that effect. The low tariff members contemplate that this move of Kelley's is simply a smart dodge of the protectionists to head off the growing sentiment in favor of a revision. Everything thus emanates from the protectionists suspended by the other side, and a bill for tariff revision will be introduced by Kelley. It will be antagonized as promptly as though it embodied the extreme protectionist doctrine. It is generally considered that a majority of both houses favor revision, but there are diverse views as to the means and methods that should be employed in making it.

INTERESTING STAR ROUTE CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The following correspondence is furnished by the post-office department:

Hon. George P. Bliss, Counsel in the Star Route Service:

Sir—From examination of the records in this department I have been convinced that money has been paid out of funds of the government to certain persons, under circumstances which bring such payments within the provisions of the statutes. In a number of instances the evidence seems to indicate that the money was paid to the United States to recover such moneys. It is on file in this department. Copies of much of it are already in your hands. In compliance with the law I hereby request that unless you shall differ from me as to weight of evidence, you will cause same to be instituted in the name of the United States for the recovery of said moneys illegally paid from parties who received the same.

Very respectfully,

THOS. L. JAMES,
Postmaster General.

BLISS' REPLY.

Dear Sir: The request contained in your letter of yesterday date should be commenced to recover moneys illegally paid to contractors with the postoffice department is received. I was and am unwilling that any idea should go forth that the criminal proceedings were to be delayed and civil proceedings substituted. If frauds, such as I believe can be shown to have been committed in these cases, can be punished by convictions in criminal courts, it is more important to show this fact to the law-makers and the public, and thus secure a change in the law than to recover for the government even the whole of the amount wrongfully taken from the treasury. I do not believe there will be any hesitation on the part of the justice in convicting on proper evidence, such evidence as we can present. Under this conviction I have temporarily put aside the question of civil suits and have devoted myself to the criminal cases. Even you, familiar as you are with these cases, can have little idea of the amount of labor which has necessarily been bestowed upon the preparation of these witnesses. They are scattered over a thousand miles, hardly one of them is less than a fifteen hundred miles from this city, and many of them are twice that distance. These witnesses have been sought by your inspectors with energy, fidelity and perseverance rarely combined in subordinates either in public or private life. The thousands of miles of testimony thus gathered together, that furnished by the voluminous records of the postoffice and treasury departments have been

examined, arranged and abstracted. Under these circumstances your request for the commencement of civil suits seems to me timely. Personally I have no authority to commence such suits but you and I know the senior counsel who was yesterday confirmed as attorney general will not hesitate to give the requisite authority for one of the chief reasons for his selection for that position was his avowed determination to press the star route cases. I shall at once transmit to him a copy of your letter and ask his approval. When received I will cause civil suit to be commenced in those cases in which the evidence in the possession of the government seems to justify such course. You will I know agree with me that those civil suits should not in any way supersede the criminal prosecutions for the punishment of the offenders is of infinitely more importance than the recovery of money. Civil and criminal proceedings will be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with justice to the government and defendants, though it is quite possible you will not find the progress so rapid as you desire.

(Signed) GEORGE BLISS,
Special Counsel.

AFFLICTED INDIANS.

Advices received at the Indian office this morning are that small pox is rapidly spreading among the Indians in the belt of country extending from Montana to Idaho. Inspector Haymouth reports to the Indian office this morning that the Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory are in a starving condition. The Indian office will relieve them as soon as possible.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The speaker announced the committees were constituted as follows:

Ways and Means—Kelley, chairman; Kasson, Dummell, McKinley, Hubbell, Haskell, Russell, Errett, Randall, McLee, Carlisle, Morrison, Spear.

Banking and Currency—Crago, chairman; Smith, of Illinois, Weber, Dingley, Moore, Cornell, Knapp, Buckner, Hardenberg, Flower, Emmert, Hunt.

Appropriations—Hiscock, chairman; Robinson, Cannon, Burrows, Butterworth, Caswell, Ryan, O'Neill, Ketchum, Blackburn, Cox, Atkins, Forney, LeFevre, Ellis.

The chairmanships of the other committees are as follows:

Elections—Calkins, of Indiana.
Judiciary—Reed, of Maine.
Coinage, Weights and Measures—Fisher, of Pennsylvania.

Commercial—Page, of California.
Agriculture—Valentine, of Nebraska.
Foreign Affairs—Williams, of Wisconsin.
Military Affairs—Henderson, of Illinois.
Naval Affairs—Harris, of Massachusetts.
Postoffices and Postroads—Bingham, of Pennsylvania.

Public Lands—Pound, of Wisconsin.
Indian Affairs—Haskill, of Kansas.
Territories—Burrows, of Michigan.
Railways and Canals—Townsend, of Ohio.
Manufactures—Campbell, of Pennsylvania.
Mines and Mining—Van Voorhis, of New York.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania.
Pacific Railways—Hazelton, of Wisconsin.
Chairman: Harmer, Butterworth, Robinson, Hammond, Paul, Darrel, Farwell, of Iowa.
McKenzie, Bliss, House, Nolan.

Michigan—Leaves, of Illinois.
Education and Labor—Updegraff, of Ohio.
Military—Strait, of Minnesota.
Patents—Young, of Ohio.

Invalid Pensions—Browne, of Indiana.
Pensions—March, of Illinois.
Claims—Crowley, of New York.
War Claims—Hunt, of Tennessee.

Public Expenditures—Randall, of Pennsylvania.
Public Land Claims—Pacheco, California.
District of Columbia—Neal, Ohio.
Revenue Laws—McKinley, Ohio.
Expenditures in Department of State—Deering, Iowa.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—Belmont, Colorado.
Expenditures in War Department—Briggs, New Hampshire.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Robeson, New Jersey.
Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Cannon, Illinois.

Expenditures in Interior Department—Hubbell, Michigan.
Expenditures in Department of Justice—Willits, of Michigan.

Expenditures Public Buildings—Errett.
Accounts—Urner, of Maryland.
Mileage—Jorgensen, of Virginia.

JOINT COMMITTEES.
Library—Cook, of New York.
Printing—Van Horn, of Missouri.
Enrolled Bills—Aldrich, of Illinois.
Census—Prescott, of New York.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
Public Health—Van Arman, of New York.
Reform in Federal Services—Orth, of Ind.
Laws Respecting the Election of President and Vice President—Updegraff, of Iowa.

Liquor Traffic—Wait, of Connecticut.
Payment of Pensions and Back Payment—Joyce, of Vermont.

Additional Accommodation for Public Library—Rice, of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
C. R. McKinney, of Minnesota, has been appointed enrolling clerk of the house.

Professor J. E. Hilgard has been appointed superintendent of the coast and geodetic surveys.

Postmaster's complaint of the loss of revenue under the present partial payment of postage on first-class matter.

Postmaster General Howe telegraphs that he will assume the duties of his office between the 1st and 6th of January.

The weather being unfavorable to-day, Senator Miller is still confined to his residence by illness which appears to be of a febrile character, but no doubt is felt but that he will be able to be out again in a few days.

New York Stock Market.

Express: About noon it became apparent that somebody was selling a great deal of stock, and with this temper speculation changed and extreme weakness in prices ensued. It seems to be a fact that Gould is on the war path and means to create all the excitement he can in the market.

A gentleman who has been making this market place for the past few days, in taking place if they did not desert. They paid no attention to the warning and they are reaping the consequences and the harvest is in a fair way to continue.

There are conflicting reports in regard to the United Pacific. It is believed that the Vanderbilt people are large buyers of stock, while a considerable amount is believed to have been put out in stock. A fresh attack has been made on the Western Union, and it is reported that a pool has been formed by Keene, Belden, Ballou and others to short the stock to the extent of 50,000 shares.

Another Suicide.
DENVER, December 22.—John W. Davidson, a clerk, committed suicide last night by taking poison. Cause, poverty and ill health. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE JEANNETTE

Crushed in the Ice Off the Siberian Coast.

No Effort or Expense Spared for Relief of the Crew.

Additional Particulars from Survivors

---State Dispatches.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 20.—Lieutenant Anoutchek, governor general of Eastern Siberia, who has just arrived here, brought the news of a steamer of the North American polar expedition which had been lost since 1879, had been discovered and assistance rendered the crew. It is believed here this refers to the Jeannette. The crew are said to have suffered no loss.

LONDON, December 20.—The finding of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette, was reported to a meeting of the Royal geographical society to-day.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The Commercial advertiser prints the following: A private dispatch sent by the secretary of state to the Herald office this afternoon, announcing the loss of the Jeannette and rescue of two boats filled with men, containing three officers and twenty-three of the crew. The other boat has not yet been heard from, and is supposed to have been lost. Following is a copy of the dispatch: "Washington, D. C., December 20.—The following telegram has just been received from Hoffman, charge d'affaires of the United States at St. Petersburg: The Jeannette was crushed in the ice on June 11, latitude 77° north, longitude 157° east. The crew embarked in three boats, which were separated by the wind and fog. Number three boat, with eleven men, under charge of Engineer Melville, reached the mouth of the Lena river on September 19. Subsequently boat No. 1, with Captain DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve men reached the Lena river in a pitiable condition. Prompt assistance was rendered. Boat No. 2 has not been heard from."

(Signed) F. F. FRIELINGHUYSEN,
Department of State.

The managing editor of the Herald said he had no facts beyond these dispatches upon which he could base an opinion relative to the fate of the Jeannette. He said the steamer had been lost beyond recovery, and that the occupants of a boat among whom he feared was Collins, the Herald correspondent, was also lost, although there was hope they might yet turn up.

A CARD OF THANKS.
WASHINGTON, December 20.—In response to Hoffman's dispatch the following was sent to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 20, 1881.
Hoffman, Charge, St. Petersburg:

Tender the hearty thanks of the president to all the authorities or persons who have in any way been instrumental in assisting the survivors from the Jeannette or furnishing information to this government.

(Signed) FRIELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The secretary of state and secretary of the navy had a conference this afternoon as to the best method to be pursued in reference to the steamer Jeannette, and agreed that the only thing to be done at present was to telegraph to the United States minister at St. Petersburg and request the government to furnish all the assistance in their power towards bringing the survivors to a place of communication so that they might be enabled to reach home questions. The sending of the United States steamer Rodgers, now in winter quarters at St. Lawrence, to search for the survivors of the Jeannette was discussed at the navy department to-day, and the conclusion reached that such an expedition would be impracticable until spring.

RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE.
ST. PETERSBURG, December 21.—A special supplement of the Official Gazette, issued this morning, announces that all telegrams from Engineer Melville of the lost Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette will be forwarded to their destination as promptly as possible, and that the most energetic measures will be taken for the recovery of the crew of the Jeannette and those left on the ice at the mouth of the Lena river.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK.
The Standard says: "Though the Jeannette has suffered destruction, Americans have added more glory to that they have already won in frozen regions. It concludes: It is more than possible that Lieutenant DeLong may be the herald of a new race of those who fear not the spirit of those who dwell in the land of ice and snow."

WHERE THE JEANNETTE WAS LOST.
WASHINGTON, December 21.—George Kennan, of this city, who some years ago travelled a thousand miles or more up the river Lena, at the mouth of which the Jeannette was lost, and survivors of the crew of the Arctic steamer Jeannette recently landed, says: "Where the Jeannette was lost is 150 miles northeast of the island New Siberia, 300 miles from the nearest part of the Siberian mainland and a little more than 500 miles from the mouth of the Lena. Probably Lieutenant DeLong, after abandoning his ship, made for the nearest point on the Siberian coast, passing to the eastward and southward of New Siberia, and striking the mainland between the mouth of Indigirka and the mouth of the Lena. If he reached the coast early enough in summer he ought to have found Russian and native fishing stations at the mouth of the Yana, Indigirka and other smaller streams, which fall into the Arctic ocean in that vicinity, and thus have obtained succor much nearer than the Lena. It is possible, however, that he did not reach the mainland until after the fishing stations had all been abandoned and the fishermen had retreated up the rivers to their winter villages which as a rule are situated some distance inland. At the mouth of the Lena there is, I believe, a permanent settlement, and this seems to have been the appointed rendezvous for all the boats."

JOPE FOR THE THIRD BOAT.
If the third boat failed to reach the rendezvous agreed upon the conclusion by no means follows that it is lost. The crew may have found an inhabited station nearer than the mouth of the Lena, or been picked up by a Russian or a native fishing boat and carried, or guided to some other place of safety. In such case they might not be heard from for a month or more after the arrival of the other boats. The third boat's crew should not be given up as lost until we have heard from all the villages along the Yana and Indigirka and Nizhni Kalita, which as a place of refuge was quite as near and quite as accessible as the mouth of the Lena. The retreat of the boats across 300 miles of ice-encumbered Arctic sea is a remarkable achievement, and one which is paralleled in Arctic history only by the retreat of Barents and his men and of the crew of Tegethoff from Franz Josef Land. The fact that DeLong and his men were three months at sea and on ice in open boats before they reached the mouth of the Lena is a fact which of itself tells a mournful story.

COMMANDER CHEYNER INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, December 21.—I have never had any fear for the safety of the Jeannette, said Commander Cheyner last night to a reporter, and I have not hesitated to say so in public. She was of unusual strength, being much stronger than many vessels used for Arctic expeditions. She had on board provisions for three years and there was no danger from that source. The fact that no dispatches were left by her at Wrangle Land proved nothing except that she was kept off the coast by ice. Other vessels have been out for years and have returned safely. The Victory, for instance, commanded by Sir John Ross, and the Investigator, commanded by Sir Robert McClure.

My opinion has been all along that the Jeannette was somewhere north of Grinnell's Land. I thought that after leaving Behring straits she had probably been caught in the ice and had been carried east by the circum-solar current which goes north of Sweden, then north of Asia, then past America and finally down the eastern coast of Greenland. If any expedition was to be sent after her I thought the way for it would be through Smith's Sound. The fact that two of the boats have landed near the mouth of the river Lena shows, however, that the Jeannette must have steered north to the west than I thought she would. Probably she found more open channels in this direction, and so went west and north instead of directly north. How she was crushed, of course, we can only surmise, as the men may have come a considerable distance in their boats. I think that the third boat will yet be heard from. You see traveling in the Arctic regions is much safer than people suppose it is. Whatever happens, you have always ice under you. The open Polar sea is a myth and the percentage of lives lost in Arctic explorations is only guessed.

Henry Wilton Grinnell, whose father sent out two expeditions, came to see me this afternoon. He said he thought it was much safer to go to the Arctic sea than it was to stay and try to cross New York streets every day. The loss of the Jeannette, however, is an argument in favor of my theory as to the best route to the North pole. There are three ways, you know—Smith's Sound, Behring's Strait and the Spitzbergen route. North of Behring's Strait the water is shallow and the deep ice is apt to stick on the bottom, thus making the passage difficult. In the Spitzbergen route the ice was so thick that the Dutch expedition under Barentz was unable to get through it at all, and I think as most Americans do, that Smith's Sound route is the safest and most practicable.

By the way, my plan to reach the North pole with Lieutenant Schwatka is receiving much support here. A committee will be formed in this city to co-operate with the British committee, and among others Grinnell has promised to be a member, and he has offered to act as secretary. This afternoon it was decided to name my ship after his father.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The Tribune says: There was a pleased family group at the house of William C. Walton, brother of Mrs. Captain DeLong, last evening. There was present Captain Walton and wife, the parents of Mrs. DeLong, and William Walton and wife. Mrs. DeLong's sister, Captain Walton's sister, was present. She has passed the time since her husband's departure alternately with this sister and with her brother in this city. Captain Walton telegraphed to her at once the news of her husband's arrival at the mouth of the Lena river. Mrs. DeLong, as well as my sister, Captain Walton's sister, "has never had the least apprehension but that her husband would return in safety. He himself felt sure of this. He said he did not expect to come back in the Jeannette however. He thought she would probably have to be abandoned and that the crew would have to take to sledges and boots and try to make their way to the coast. Mrs. DeLong, it was thought, would return to this city at once so that she would get tidings from her husband at the earliest possible moment."

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL.
NEW YORK, December 21.—The Herald's Paris special says: Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs this morning that Gen. Ignatieff has just received the following telegram which I transcribe literally:

IRKUTSK, December 19.—6:55 p. m. The government of Yakutsk writes that on the 14th of September three natives of the Ouloussdeziagne at Cape Barhay, 140 versts or about 90 miles north of Cape Bikofo, discovered a large boat with eleven survivors from the shipwrecked steamer Jeannette. They had suffered greatly. The adjunct of the chief of the district was immediately charged to proceed with doctors and medicines to succor the survivors at Yakutsk and to search for the rest of the shipwrecked crew. Five hundred roubles have been assigned to meet the most urgent expenses.

The engineer, Melville, has sent three identical telegrams, one addressed to the London office of the Herald, one to the secretary of the navy at Washington, and a third to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg. The poor fellows have lost everything. Engineer Melville says that the Jeannette was caught and crushed by the ice on June 11, in latitude 77° north and 157° east longitude. The survivors of the Jeannette went in three boats. Fifty miles from the mouth of the Lena they lost sight of each other during a violent gale and dense fog. Boat No. 3, under command of Engineer Melville, reached the eastern mouth of the Lena on the 29th of September, and was stopped by icebergs near the mouth of the Lena until the 29th of October.

There also arrived at Balonego boat No. 1, with the sailors Nindeman and Noras. They brought information that Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and Roger and other survivors had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena, where they are at present in a most distressing state, many having their limbs frozen. An expedition was immediately sent from Balonego to make diligent search for the unfortunate ones who are in danger of death. Melville adds the money was urgently requested and should be sent per telegram to Yakutsk and Irkutsk, and urgently requested that 6,000 roubles be transmitted immediately to the governor of Yakutsk for researches, assistance and care, as well as for the return and conveyance of shipwrecked men to the house of the governor, where there is a surgeon who will bestow upon them all possible care.

THE RETREAT.
NEW YORK, December 22.—Cable to the Herald: The following telegram was received at the London office this morning:

IRKUTSK, December 21.—2:15 p. m. The Jeannette was crushed by ice in latitude 77° north longitude 157° east. The boats and sleds made a good retreat. Fifty miles northwest of the Lena river, where the boats were separated in a gale. The whale boat in charge of Chief Engineer Melville, entered the eastern mouth of the Lena river September 17. It was stopped by ice in the river. We found a native village and as soon as the river closed I put myself in communication with the commandant at Irkutsk. On October 29 I heard that the first cutter carrying Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve others had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena. The commandant at Balonego sent instructions to the whale boat party, who are all well. Nindeman and Noras arrived at Balonego October 29 with relief for the first cutter, all of whom are in a sad condition and in danger of starvation and all badly frozen. The commandant at Balonego sent scouts to look for them. The second cutter has not yet been heard from. Telegraph money for first use to Irkutsk and Yakutsk.

The list of the people in the boats is as follows: First cutter—Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler, Jerome J. Collins, William Wilton, Louis Noras, Hans Erickson, Knick, Adolf Bressler, Carl Gottz, Wall Lee, Neils Iverson, George Boyd, Alex. A. torn.

Whale Boat—Engineer Melville, Lieutenant Donenauer, Jack Cole, James Bartlett, Donald Newcomb, Herbert Leach, George L. Dentach, Henry Willson, Hansen Amsing.

Second Cutter—Lieutenant Chipp, Captain Johnson, Edward Shewell, Alex. Kalline.

The first cutter and whale boat are safe. IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

NEW YORK, December 23.—The Herald special from Paris says that the St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the government of Eastern Siberia, who happens to be at present in St. Petersburg, having received information of the arrival of the Jeannette crew of the Jeannette in the region under command, immediately proceeded to Galsht and saved the emperor, who personally ordered that all supplies that were necessary for food, clothing, money and transportation should be placed at their disposal.

Mr. George F. Williams of the editorial staff of the Herald, says Jerome J. Collins, chief of the Herald staff with the Jeannette expedition, is safe.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The secretary of the navy received from Engineer Melville, under date of Irkutsk, December 21, a cable message identical with that cable from London last night to the New York Herald, to which the secretary replied as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 22, 1881.
Engineer Melville, U. S. N. Irkutsk:

Omit no effort and spare no expense in securing the safety of the men in the second cutter. Let the sick and frozen and those already rescued have every attention, and as soon as practicable have them transported to a milder climate. The department will supply necessary funds.

(Signed) HUNT, NAVY.
A DISPATCH FROM BENNETT.
WASHINGTON, December 22.—The following additional dispatches in the correspondence of the state department relative to measures for the relief of the Jeannette, have been furnished for publication:

PARIS, December 22.
Hon. F. Frielinghuysen, Secretary of State, Washington:

Immediately upon the receipt of the news from my St. Petersburg correspondent about the Jeannette saying that six thousand roubles were needed, I transferred that sum by telegram through Messrs. Rothschild to General Ignatieff, at St. Petersburg, with the request to draw orders to pay any further sum required for the succor and comfort of the party on its way here and as it will be some days before he starts perhaps up to the secretary of the navy might wish to take advantage of the opportunity and send dispatches or forward messages from the relatives and friends of the party. My correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs me that the distance by wagon to the point where the crew are is four thousand miles. I also learn from St. Petersburg that the emperor has personally given orders that the necessary clothing, provisions, money and transportation shall be put at the service of the Jeannette party which gives full assurance that everything possible will be done for their aid and comfort.

(Signed) JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 22.

James Gordon Bennett, Paris: Telegram with the news of your generous provision is received. Before its receipt I had sent the following cable to Hoffman:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 21, 1881.
Hoffman, Charge, St. Petersburg:

The president desires you to make provision for the immediate relief and return of officers and men of the Jeannette. Cable promptly the amount of credit you require and it will be provided by the secretary of the navy and myself. Also cable what steps can be taken by this government for the recovery of the crew of the missing boat.

(Signed) FRIELINGHUYSEN, Secretary.

It is nearly six months since Garfield was shot, and Guitau still lives.

Henry Watterson has been to the Guitau trial and says he is as sane as he is.

Ex-Senator Platt of New York intends in the future to make Washington his home.

Two hundred and sixty-one years ago today the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

The friends of honest payers of the state debt in Tennessee are sure of a victory next fall.

Ohio gets five chairmanships, but only one of importance, that on patents. The general opinion seems to be that Ohio is left.

Congress has adjourned and there will be no cabinet appointments for some time. Politics will be dull for the next two weeks. But Guitau's trial still proceeds.

Alamosa puts in its claim for the military post as against Denver and Pueblo. Salda is still to be heard from. Colorado Springs don't think herself the best place in Colorado for the post.

Mr. George G. Sicks, an old gentleman of 92, who is about to be married must have recently found a ring in his cake. There can be no other explanation of this remarkable phenomenon.

Pennsylvania has three members of the committee on ways and means. Yet she hardly deserves two from her proportion of manufactures. But Pennsylvania came to Keifer's help at the critical moment.

Judging from the composition of the committees, Judge Belford did not have the treatment from Speaker Keifer that he deserved. As he was one of the first and most loyal friends of Keifer's candidacy, it was expected he would get a high position on the committee.

The only possible changes in the cabinet are in the war, navy and interior departments. One of these will go to New England and another to the northwest. The other will go either to the south, the Pacific coast, Colorado, or Jerome B. Chaffee. This is about the size of Chaffee's chance.

The Leadville Democrat thinks that Leadville has lost the 12 per cent. between the bullion and coined value of silver. It estimates that this loss within three years has amounted to \$6,000,000. Does the Democrat think that if there was free coinage, the miner would get this 12 per cent? Or in other words would the free coinage of silver raise its value so as to make the bullion value and coined dollar the same.

The Leadville Democrat will not be the tail of the News. It shows itself able to do justice to Senator Hill when it says: "There is no truth in the rumor that Senator Hill has been in any manner opposing the candidacy of Governor Routt for a cabinet position. On the contrary, the senator and Governor Routt are in active accord, and the former is quietly, yet zealously, doing all in his power to honor Colorado by placing Governor Routt in the cabinet."

The Leadville Herald thinks that political scientists are too little acquainted with the practical working of the financial system of the country. Then they are not scientists in the best sense of the word. It is their business to study our financial system. Their method should always be inductive. A good scientist is one who considers facts vital and supreme, and builds entirely upon them. The political theorist who is out of the active world has now no standing and deserves none.

We present to our readers this morning a true story of the R. E. Lee mine as shown in the sworn evidence before the circuit court. We published a few days ago a story from the Denver News, which was evidently prepared by the attorneys of the Rogers' parties and was inconsistent in many instances with the testimony before the court. No defense of Mr. Howbert and his partners has been necessary, as they stand too high in our community to be even suspected of crookedness in these transactions. We print the story only to give information as to the real character of the case in which a decision has just been rendered by Judge McCreary.

Mr. Riddleberger was elected United States senator from Virginia yesterday. He is quite a young man being only about forty years old. He is a native of Virginia and was born in the Shenandoah valley. He entered the confederate army at the beginning of the war as a private and was soon promoted to a lieutenant. Owing to a severe wound in the foot he changed his service to the cavalry where he served throughout the war with the rank of captain. At the close of the war he edited a democratic newspaper, but was meanwhile preparing himself for the practice of law. He has served for some years in both branches of the Virginia legislature, which is the only public service he has performed. Here he identified himself with the readjustment measures. He goes into the senate as an unpledged republican. He is called an eloquent and fluent speaker.

The new appointments to President Arthur's cabinet greatly increase the average age. President Garfield's cabinet averaged a little over fifty, or about his own age. The only member over sixty was Kirkwood. There are now five members of the cabinet over sixty, Kirkwood, Frelinghuysen, Brewster, Folger and Howe, and the average age will be about sixty. The average age of the French ministry is now 51, while Gambetta the premier is only 43. The average age of the French cabinet used to be sixty-five, but of late years it has been about sixty until the recent change. In England the average age is much greater. Gladstone is seventy-two years old and the youngest member of the cabinet is forty-five. The average will be over sixty. Usually and rightly age and experience are considered essential in the choice of cabinet advisors. The rise of the younger Pitt, who was prime minister of England at twenty-five, was an anomaly.

The Denver Tribune treats the Jefferson Davis story in the following neat way: "A good many of the papers discredit the story that 'Jeff Davis stole two and one half million dollars from the confederate treasury. There is nothing surprising about the story. A man who would attempt to steal away a part of the republic would not be apt to have any 'compunctions of conscience in a matter involving money simply.'"

The appointment of Mr. Spaulding as collector of the port at Chicago is not a stalwart victory. It is Senator Logan's victory. The stalwarts generally favored Mr. Nixon, the manager-in-chief of the Inter-Ocean, that stalwart organ which elected Mr. Logan to the senate and made such a gallant fight for General Grant in Illinois for a third term.

Wisconsin and California were the most faithful supporters of Keifer. As a result Wisconsin gets three good chairmanships, foreign relations, public lands and Pacific railroads. California, with three republicans, gets two good committees, commerce and private lands.

Judge Belford besides being chairman of the committee on expenditures in the treasury department stands second on the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and is also on the committee on public lands. Mr. Keifer was not allowed to do better by him.

Senator Howe is a strong and intelligent friend of silver which is a good reason for Colorado's rejoicing in his appointment.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

The rescue of a part of the crew of the Jeannette revives the interest in the explorations of the polar seas. Already considerable anxiety had been expressed for this vessel which left the Pacific coast in the summer of 1879 and had not been seen or heard from since September of that year. Last week there was a meeting of Royal Geographical society at which it was determined to seek aid from the government to rescue the daring explorers. There has also been great interest in France and the Scandinavian peninsula in the fate of the crew. Happily the suspense is almost at an end and it is to be hoped that all of the crew will be rescued.

The place of their rescue shows that the theory of the Herald was right as to the direction in which the Jeannette had gone. Admiral Collinson, who is the highest living authority on navigation in the seas northeast of Behring strait, thought that she had gone in an easterly direction, and would be found north of this continent. Lieutenant Hoggard, of the Danish navy, also thought with the Herald the search to the westward most likely to be successful.

These explorations have always been fascinating to the hardy sailors, and their history makes one of the most interesting as well as one of the most exciting parts of our literature. These explorations began with the Vikings in the ninth century when they settled Iceland. In 982 Erik the Red discovered the east coast of Greenland. In 1477 it was supposed that Columbus visited Iceland and Greenland. During the latter part of the fifteenth century, and during the sixteenth the Cabots, Cartier, Frobenius, Burroughs and others made daring attempts to find a northwestern passage. The Dutch merchantmen at the same time made adventurous expeditions, and one John Cornelius Ryp in 1597 reached 80° north latitude. All these failures to find a northwestern or northeastern passage led to an attempt in 1607 to find a way across the pole. Henry Hudson commanded the expedition and reached 81° north latitude. He failed, but the attempt was not given up until several other expeditions had been fitted out. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Russians sent out several expeditions which explored the northern coast of Asia.

The English during the last part of the 17th and the 18th centuries practically abandoned these explorations. But in 1818 the search for the New York passage was resumed under Sir John Ross. From 1818 there have been continuous expeditions made by Swedes, Norwegians, Austrians, Russians, English and Americans. The names of Ross, Franklin, Kane, and Nordenskiöld have been made immortal by the brave explorations of themselves and crew. While we have not thought these expeditions settled all of the vexed questions which have prompted them, they have added immensely to our knowledge of the polar regions and render a final solution more probable.

ETCHINGS.

Among the many beautiful things which may be bought for Christmas presents are some etchings at Howbert Bros. They are the work of Mr. Stephen Parrish, of New York, a cousin of the Hon. T. C. Parrish, of this city. Readers of the November Scribner will remember, come quaint illustrations in that number, of Marblehead and vicinity. These illustrations were copies of the etchings now on sale at Howbert Brothers. Only twenty impressions were taken from each plate, and then the plates were destroyed. One of each of a set of twenty are in the collection offered here for sale. They will increase rapidly in value as soon as it will be impossible to get them. The artist has already been very highly noticed in New York papers in the criticisms on these etchings when they were on exhibition at the New York Academy. It is evident that he has a future. The prices run from \$4 to \$15 and are remarkably low for works of art of such rare merit and which it will soon be impossible to buy. The subjects are particularly interesting and cover an almost new field. The sea coast of New England abounds in quaint and beautiful views which are the delight of the lovers of nature. Recently our magazines have undertaken to illustrate it, but we think in no case has it been done in a more picturesque or truthful manner than in these etchings. The subjects are all striking and most happily selected. Since these etchings have received the high praise of the critics of New York, and have been selected for illustrations in our leading magazine, any elaborate criticism on our part is unnecessary. We advise our readers at least to examine them.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The president's appointments have more than anything else given the country confidence that his administration will be wise and conservative. The appointment of the Hon. T. O. Howe as postmaster general will only increase this confidence. He was a friend of Grant in the senate and was friendly to his renomination in 1880. But those who differed with him in regard to Grant will be as much pleased with this nomination as will those who were especially identified with Grant's administration. No one expected that Arthur would decline to recognize the section of the party with which he was in sympathy. We should not have respected him so much if he had. It is to Arthur's credit that he has put into his cabinet such Grant men as Frelinghuysen and Howe. Both are men who to an eminent degree have and deserve the respect and confidence of the country. They have been pure and clean. Amid the dark days of 1873-76, when one after another of the country's idols were broken, no suspicion ever even tarnished the upright characters of these men. Had Grant only been fortunate enough to have been surrounded by such men the term "Grantism" had never been added to our political vocabulary.

Ex-Senator Howe has had a political life of remarkable length, honor, and experience. He was born in Maine in 1816. About 1845 he removed to Wisconsin because of ill health. He settled at Green Bay and soon built up a large legal practice. His success was so great that in 1851 he was nominated and elected judge of the supreme court of his state. In 1855 he resigned because of the insufficient salary and again returned to the practice of law. But his interest in the great questions which were then agitating the country did not allow him to remain long in the quiet practice of his profession. He took an active part in the discussion of the Kansas, Nebraska bill and other cognate questions. This interest and the ability which he displayed in the discussions immediately gave to him a leading position in the recently organized republican party. In 1857 he was put forward as a candidate for the United States senate and lacked only a few votes of election. At the next election in 1861 he was again made the candidate of his party and elected. He was afterwards substantially endorsed by a re-election in 1867 and 1873, thus serving eighteen consecutive years. At the end of his last term, he was next to Senator Anthony the oldest senator in consecutive service. During this time he was ranked perhaps with the conservative partisans, if we may be allowed to use such a term. He was always a strong and loyal party man, but his judicial training and temperament did not lead him into the mistakes which some of his less balanced party associates made. He perhaps best showed his loyalty to his party and his ability to discern the vital issues before the country in his opposition to the "my policy" of Andrew Johnson. Few men in public life had more to withstand in remaining true to his party than Senator Howe. In 1865, when Johnson began to develop his policy, it seemed inevitable that Wisconsin would go with him and sustain him. Randall, the war governor, was most astute and popular politician, was postmaster general. Senator Doolittle was little short of worshipped in his party. These two men, who at the time were the strongest and most prominent politicians in Wisconsin, determined to carry the state for Johnson. They had all the help that absolute control of patronage, successful political careers, hosts of personal political friends, and a long and complete control of the party organization could give to them. They succeeded in carrying the convention in 1865, and securing the passage of resolutions of endorsement of "my policy." Senator Howe saw the tendency of the times, and at the risk of his political fortunes, opposed this action. For the first and only time, we believe, he attended a state convention. He was beaten. He then participated in the deliberations of a minority convention which disapproved of this endorsement. This seemed like political suicide, as the election of his successor was to occur the next year. But the republican party true to its best instincts and traditions repudiated this "My policy." This is only one illustration of where his devotion to the principles of his party rose above mere personal ambition. Another feature of his career deserves special mention. He has never sought office. The honors that he has had, have come to him. In this day it is gratifying to note the success of this class of public men, which is growing too small for the good of the country.

Senator Howe is a man of rare social qualities. He unites with his legal ability and wide experience in public affairs, the strong common sense which are essential to make him a successful executive officer. There can be no question of his fitness for this high position, and the success with which he will administer its affairs. We congratulate the party on this appointment because he has been so faithful a member, the country because a statesman will control one of its great departments, the administration because his name is sufficient guarantee that the prosecution of the star route thieves will be vigorously pressed.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The speaker yesterday announced the house committees and they are quite satisfactory considering the circumstances under which he was elected. For example we notice that Hiscok was made chairman of the committee on appropriations. Courtesy required this as Mr. Hiscok was the chief opponent in the speakership contest. But it was known that a determined fight was being made against him by the stalwarts, and he is supposed to have nominated Keifer. Crowley was the candidate of the stalwarts, but he is put off with the committee on claims. The committee is a particularly able one. Mr. Kasson does not get a prominent committee, but this is probably due to the fact that he

was not in the last house. He stands second on the committee of ways and means which is a high position. Reed, of Maine, is made chairman of the judiciary committee. Orth has the chairmanship of the committee on reform in the federal service, and Burrows that of territories. Dummell has a good place on the committee on ways and means, but no chairmanship. This disposes of all the candidates for speaker.

The committee on ways and means has the protectionist leader for chairman. This would not be objectionable if Mr. Kelley was equal to the position, because the majority of the republicans in the house favor a protective tariff. Mr. Kelley showed his poor judgment and very high tariff views in the recent New York convention when he presented a resolution favoring the removal of the tax on whiskey in order to increase the tariff on imports. He is a poor man for the position, but will satisfy the Iron and Steel association, in whose employ he has been for years. Mr. Kasson, the second member, has tendencies toward free trade, but will support moderate protection. Nearly all the republicans are protectionists. The democrats are divided. Randall, the strongest advocate of protection on the democratic side, is on the committee, as well as Carlisle and Morrison, who are the best democratic exponents of free trade. Carlisle is possibly the ablest man on either side of the house. The committee will report for protective measures.

The committee on banking and currency has been an important one for the past ten years. There has usually been a rivalry between the east and the west in its composition because of the different views of the two sections on the subject of the currency. For some years past the eastern influence on this committee has been small. In the last house four were from the west, three from the south, two from the northeast and two from the middle states. Of these, one from New England was a greenbacker, so that the eastern views were directly represented by only three out of the eleven members. This is changed in the present house. The middle states have five members, the west three, New England two and the south one. The eastern sentiment will therefore have seven of the eleven members. The chairman is from Massachusetts. For many years Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, had been chairman. The committee is a safe one.

The committee on appropriations is the only other committee where the names are given full. This is a well made up committee, consisting of the best speakers on both sides of the house. Neither tariff nor section play any important part in the composition of this committee. It is only a question of selecting good and careful business men who can clearly give their views to the house.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSE.

We published this morning comments on the composition of the house committees. They are not all favorable, but still the appointments are fairly good. It is a good while since any speaker has had so poor material to select from. This should be taken into account in criticizing the judgment of the speaker. The republicans have no tried or experienced leaders. Hence no one man had a pre-eminent claim to any strong position which his colleagues were ready to recognize. Each good position had a dozen claimants, each of whom was equally able to fill the position. This made Speaker Keifer's task particularly difficult. Looking over the committees we do not find a single person who is chairman who has a wide national reputation like that possessed by Garfield, Blaine, Hoar, Dawes or Butler when in the house. Take for example the committees appointed by Blaine in the forty-second congress. Then Dawes was chairman of the committee on ways and means, Garfield of appropriations, Bingham of judiciary, Banks of foreign affairs, Samuel Hooper of banking and currency, Samuel Shellabarger of commerce, W. A. Wheeler of Pacific railroads, Phillett Sawyer of public expenditures Butler of revision of laws and Poland of committee on insurrectionary states. These were all prominent men and strong men before the country, and are in striking contrast to the men with unmade reputations who now head the house committees. Dawes had been in the house fourteen years when put at the head of the committee on ways and means in 1871. Hiscok, Keifer and other members now so prominent have only been in the house four years. The republicans will have to do very well to hold their own with so little experience and majority. Randall, Gibson, Cox, Tucker and other democratic leaders who have measured their strength with Garfield, Blaine, Hale, Hawley, Butler, Dawes, Hoar and others are in the minority with ready wit and well equipped minds to take advantage of every republican mistake. In point of leadership we are weak in the house. We can only hope that new men will arise equal to the emergency.

Queen Victoria's Whims.

With regard to the "relie rooms," to which allusion was made last week, I understand that not only at Balmoral, but also at Osborne and at Windsor Castle, the suites which were occupied by the prince consort have never been altered in any way since his death. Everything remains as he left it. The rooms are kept locked up during the absence of the court, but, as the queen comes to each palace, they are opened, and lighted up every evening during her stay. At Windsor her majesty usually passes a part of each evening in the Prince Consort's sitting room, his suite adjoining her own, which opens from the grand corridor. Frogmore has been practically rendered unavailable as a residence, in consequence of the queen having closed up the rooms which were used habitually by the Duchess of Kent. This house was always an inconveniently small one, and the shutting up of the best room makes it impossible to accommodate a family and establishment there, which, however, is not regretted by the royal family, as it is a very dull place, and exceedingly damp. The queen passes every morning at Frogmore while residing at Windsor. In summer her majesty has tents put up on the lawn, breakfasts in one, and writes her letters and transacts business in the other, advising her own staff to castle for lunch. Two rooms are kept constantly employed conveying the boxes of papers from Sir Henry Ponsonby at the castle to the queen in her tent.

PERSONAL.

The late Colonel Forney's Journal Progress, will be continued by his son.

John Quincy Adams was in the habit of reading the Bible through every year.

The daughter of the late Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, will spend the winter in New Orleans.

The Princess of Wales has just passed her thirty-seventh birthday. Maud, her youngest child, is twelve.

According to the Nevada City, Cal. Transcript, only five men in that city of 7,000 inhabitants, wear silk hats.

When President Garfield was sick Minister Lowell had to read and answer an average of 300 telegrams a day.

Professor Schairp, of Oxford, says that Scott and Wordsworth were the two greatest English poets of their time.

President Arthur was elected an honorary member of the New England society at the annual meeting held in New York, Tuesday evening.

MacLeod, of MacLeod, an eccentric Briton, has arrived at Nice with two huge cats, his traveling companions. Each cat has a personal attendant.

Queen Victoria, through her private secretary, Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, has acknowledged with pleasure the receipt of Mr. W. P. Balch's little book called "Garfield's Words."

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, fathers a national educational scheme which involves the expenditure of \$95,000,000 in ten years. Blair is a carefully trained prohibitionist.

Du Chailu is very fond of children and they are very fond of him. His imitations of cries of animals are correct, and he is good natured. To a little boy was asked him to pronounce his name he said, "Shall you do or Du Chailu." He is forty-six years old.

Senator Hampton laughs at the story that his daughter "will soon make her debut on the stage." She has no ambition in that line, and the idea of becoming an actress never occurred to her until she saw a newspaper announcement that she already was one.

Mr. Walter Powell, M. P., who was carried out to sea in a balloon on Saturday, and from whom nothing since has been heard, is a Welshman. He was born in 1842 and educated at Rugby, and has represented Malmesbury as a strong conservative since 1868.

A boy under eighteen years of age wished to marry a woman ten years his senior in Vancouver, Washington Territory, recently, and as he had neither father or mother in the territory, a guardian was appointed by the probate court to give the requisite consent to the union.

The late Senator Burrows's household effects in Washington were sold last week. Senator Anthony, his warm personal friend, was a large buyer. Many society people were present and obtained souvenirs. The china, glass and silverware were very rich and substantial.

A Philadelphia Press reporter interviewed the prize-fight woman, whose weight is 220 pounds. When asked, "Do you still claim to be the largest fat woman in the world," she frigidly replied: "Excuse me, sir, but I do not recognize the title. I am said to be the largest 'large lady' on exhibition."

The Washington Capital says that Secretary Frelinghuysen is far from being a man with a cold heart, and it tells how on a winter night, when the street was driving and a poor Irish woman was struggling along the icy pavement with a heavy bundle in her arms, he came out of his carriage and invited her to take his carriage and tell the driver where to take her.

Sir Edward Thornton, who was so popular as the representative of Great Britain in this country, and who is now representing his country in St. Petersburg, is a type of that class of Englishmen born to the civil service, living abroad and remaining true to the habits of his country. Portugal, Mexico, Central America and South America were formerly his places of residence, as the United States and Russia have more recently been.

The pope, says a letter from Rome, had decided to wear the Pontifical tiara on the occasion of the canonization of the blessed Giuseppe Taurini, on December 18. The tiara or triple crown, symbolizes the three dominions in which the pontiff lays claim to authority, viz: Heaven, Purgatory and the temporal dominions. One of the most valuable of the tiaras contained in the Vatican has been selected, and the jewellers are now at work altering and fitting it to his holiness' head, which is rather small.

Analysis of Mr. Chaffee's Support.

Denver Times.

If Mr. Chaffee goes into the cabinet he will have exhibited a great amount of strength, for he has had no assistance from Colorado worth speaking of. It looks as if the president was anxious to appoint him, but did not quite dare to; as if he had announced the possibility of his going to hear how strong objections might be urged before going too far.

The Wonderful Growth of London.

London News.

The great and rapid extension of modern London can hardly fail to strike the most superficial observer. Only a few years ago it was common to speak of the belt of suburbs round the great city itself as if it were distant from the main body, like one of the rings of Saturn; but of late the belt has become absorbed into the main body, or rather the body has expanded to the dimensions of its former ring. The process begun ages ago continues, but with greater celerity than of old. It required ages to knit the cities of London and Westminster firmly together. It has required only one to bring the outlying villages of Islington and Hoxton within the scope of London proper; it has taken but half a century to link Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham with Piccadilly; and no more than twenty years have made Ealing and Acton part of the vast province of brick and mortar known as London. Town and townlet expanded to meet each other, and it is now possible to go from Turnham-green on one road or Ealing on the other to Blackwall or Mile-end-gate, without encountering any substantial break in the succession of streets. In the process of agglomeration the first step is generally to build up the two sides of the main thoroughfare. A sort of back-bone being thus established, ribs spring out in the form of lateral roads leading nowhere. By degrees, they reach other roads of equally undecided purpose, and frequent connection is established between the main highways. West of Hyde Park this process has been going on for considerable time. One extensive set of grounds after another has been absorbed, until the Park of Holland House itself is impinged upon, and the seclusion of Campden hill and Addison road "opened up" by many fine thoroughfares. Farther down the road in the same direction large spaces of ground remained till lately either as ornamental or market gardens, orchards or pasture. Brook Green, immortalized as the abode of Punch's one militiaman, long preserved its rural aspect, though it was only a bow-shot from bustling Hammersmith Broadway; and Starch Green and Sheppard's Bush maintained at least their original dimensions. By degrees building has crept either over such spaces or round them in such wise as to make them less conspicuous than Hyde Park. On the site of Beddington Park, as it was once called, stands the middle-class village designed in the Queen Anne style by Mr. Norman Shaw. Between Kensington and Chelsea the fields over which

Addison walked are now as much built up as Belgrave, and walnut tree walks and orchards of mulberries have made way for roads, for so-called "gardens" and for spacious squares. Elm Park, the last unoccupied spot between London and the old gardens of Epsom, is now sprouting with streets and terraces, and Crenonville itself is being rapidly covered with houses. On the riverside, between Chesham and Chelsea college, a row of fine red brick houses has grown up and the picturesque scene by the Old Swan only lasted long enough for Mr. Whistler to catch it. Prince's famous grounds are in the jaws of the devourer, which threatens to leave no green thing behind him. In the north-west similar work is in progress, as the mansions on Fitz-John's avenue testify; in the far east regiments of neat little houses appear all the way down the road to Ilford. On the Surrey and Kentish side even to Sydenham and Chislehurst, Wimbledon and Peckham, the work of agglutination to the "great web," as Cobett called it, is going briskly on.

"Society" Novels.

London World.

The novel of society is the most popular literary product of our time. It ranks of this sort the public must have, and the circulating libraries are bound to supply them. They are written, not to be artistic, but commercial, successes, and they have no more to do with literary proper than bonnets or dress-improvers. There is no novelty in the institution; they were turned out by the score fifty years since, as they will be fifty years hence. The manufacture is more prolific than ever, because the class of readers to which they appeal is more numerous. They are devoured by a considerable section of the upper class, and by thousands of the middle and the lower-middle class. If we were not essentially a nation of snobs, they would be snubbed; but, seeing that snobishness daily increases among us, the field of their attraction is proportionately extended. Between the society novels of three or four decades ago, and the society novels of to-day, there are certain differences. The former were romantic; the latter are badly realistic. They stand in much the same relation to each other as do the fictions of Balzac and of Anthony Trollope. There was much that was absurd, stilted, and melodramatic in the Bulwerian novel; but it was occasionally redeemed by the ingenuity of its plot, its skill in dramatic construction, and the smartness of its dialogue. These qualities are not forthcoming in the modern stories of every-day life. During the first half of the present century all society novelists more or less attempted to emulate Bulwer; now their highest ambition is to apply to their treatment of the facts and personages of polite existence the method of the great Anthony. It is seldom that one encounters in these works any play of fancy; any fire of imagination, any ornament of felicity of phrase. The only substitute for pungency and epigram are curt sentences, more or less elliptical, and not, as a rule, too slavishly obedient to the laws of grammar. The duller and the more insipid are the *dramatis personae*, the truer, it is argued, are they to life, and the more true to life the better. If the dialogue is tame, and is only relieved from commonplace by scandalous innuendoes, what would you else? That is the way in which society prattles in the drawing rooms of the present. It is not, you are told, the business of a novelist of society to represent people as better, or wiser, or wicker than they are. Let him only at a mere transcript from experience, and he will have done his duty.

Since the public will have it so, and it is not the business of novelists to improve the public taste, nothing is to be gained by complaining. At the same time this inartistic realism, nerveless and invertebrate as it is, is deadly dull to all readers of any education or taste. If these fictions are to be public like those of the past, they must be capable of enjoying novels of a superior kind, it is mainly because they are animated by a spirit of curiosity, and wish to know who of their friends are "taken off." They like to identify the prototypes of the precociously vicious young noblemen and the abandoned matrons with well-known personages of the day. There is just the possibility that they may recognize the lineaments of their own character and career. The more numerous and the less select public is conscious of an analogous pleasure. It is delightful to feel that under the guise of fiction real facts of the most authentic nature are related; that the elopements and the horsewhippings, the divorces and the bankruptcies, have actually occurred. The novel is a literary product which will always be popular; and the charm that storytelling has is as great for the old as for the young. But it may be seriously doubted whether the mischief which novels of the sort now spoken of are calculated to do is counterbalanced by the amusement they give.

A Curious Smuggling Story.

North British Advertiser.

There is quite an old fashioned flavor about the smuggling story which comes from St. Helier's, and reminds one of the merry days of which Captain Marryat writes in such dashing style. The officers of H. M. S. Dasher received information that an Sardinian attempt would be made to run a cargo of brandy ashore. The person who gave the information described the sort of boat that would be employed in this illegal venture, and was able to afford an idea of the time when the business was likely to come off. Strict watch was kept by the gallant Dasher, and vigilance was rewarded at length by the appearance of a little craft which bore a close resemblance to the expected smuggler. Everything had been prepared with a view to this incident. A boat was manned by a number of the crew who had been told off for the purpose, and in a very few moments a hot chase after the suspected vessel was begun. Seeing this, the men in the smuggler gave way with a will, and over several miles of salt water the Dasher pursued, struggled desperately. But the sailors were too good for the reprobates, who had probably weakened themselves by too hearty an indulgence in their own liquors, and at length the runaways were reached and ordered to surrender. This they did; and on investigation, surely enough, a number of casks were found stashed alongside. As a matter of course the crew of the smuggler were detained as prisoners; but the curbs part of the matter was that they did not seem to care in the least, and even appeared to be much amused at the situation. What this demeanor could possibly signify greatly perplexed the captain, but it was not until the men were taken to the brig that it occurred to them to examine the brandy. A cask was opened, and then the secret came to light. Not brandy, but salt water was in this cask, and further investigation only discovered more salt water. There is too much reason to fear that the boat concerning which information had been given was nothing better than a decoy, run for the purpose of attracting the Dasher's attention while the smuggler, undisturbed by the fear of discovery, conducted their nefarious business in peace and security elsewhere.

Death of a Millionaire.

CHICAGO, December 22.—John E. O. Wesley, a millionaire, who was obliged to take and hold some Chicago property in spite of his protest some forty years ago, and who became rich through these means, died yesterday. It is said that he owns twenty acres in the heart of the city.

We have received several kind notices on our enlargement of the GAZETTE. We may add, it is only for the holidays. We preferred this to issuing a supplement.

Our contemporary gives too limited a meaning to the term science, and thus represents us as saying what we expressly intended not to say. Political economy is just as much a science as *geology* or physics. Our idea was that the question belonged to the science of political economy and could be most wisely settled by its students. Mr. Huxley will do well in settling questions in biology, and Mr. Tyndall in physics, but they are not entitled to decide a question in a science they are not familiar with.

There must be a great many office seekers in Washington. Assistant Postmaster General Hatton says there are three hundred vacant postoffices and ten applicants in Washington for each office.

ored to the City of Mexico. Both dispatches emanated from Gould, probably, and were written to help his own schemes. He does this skilfully by having two articles published in the New York papers, and then uses the associated press to circulate these articles.

It will thus be seen that President Arthur will have considerable trouble in making up the rest of his cabinet. Had the attorney generalship been given to New England or the northwest, it would have enabled the president to satisfy many a section. Greatly

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. offer a remarkably attractive edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," called the "Elstow edition," inasmuch as the cover contains a piece of oak from the discarded timbers of Elstow Church, in which Bunyan was some time a bell-ringer. But this is not all, though the wood is 250 years old. Upon it is set a photograph of the original title page of the first edition of 1659, which is regarded as the best likeness of Bunyan extant. Moreover, there is careful and well-written sketch of the author's life, a brief bibliography of the "Pilgrim's Progress," a text critically selected, an index, and numerous engravings and fac-similes, historical and imaginative. In conception and execution

Mr. S. T. Armstrong, superintendent of the Colorado and New Mexico divisions of the Western Union Telegraph company, was interviewed by the Denver News Saturday. He said that he took charge of the department in 1875 when 738 miles of telegraph were operated. Since then the lines in Colorado alone have increased to 4014 miles. This is only one of the many signs of our growth and development.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum, \$10.00 Six Months, \$5.00
Three Months, \$2.50 One Month, \$1.00
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum, \$2.00 Six Months, \$1.00
Three Months, .50 One Month, .25

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application the office.

JOB WORK

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. Mr. Harry Lee is the authorized collector and collector for the Gazette Publishing Company. No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to collect any of our accounts. All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them. B. W. STEELE, Manager of the GAZETTE.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE was established in 1872, and is the oldest paper now published in El Paso county. It still leads in circulation in the county, showing that it still maintains its popularity. During the coming year the publisher of the GAZETTE will aim to improve the paper in every respect. An effort is now being made to obtain a regular correspondent in every section of the county, so that our county news may be fuller and more complete. The GAZETTE now publishes more matter than any other weekly paper in the state. It contains the latest telegraphic news, correspondence from the different mining camps, discussions of the leading topics of the day, carefully selected miscellany, full state news, together with such other matter as will make our news, political, literary and social departments full and complete.

The GAZETTE is the best advertising medium in the county, and our merchants will do well to remember this.

CLUBBING RATES.

As many of our subscribers are taking papers and magazines in the east, we have arranged to give them the advantage of clubbing rates with the prominent periodicals of the country. It will be noticed that the price of these periodicals with the WEEKLY GAZETTE is but little more than the price of the paper alone. This will enable many of our subscribers to send the GAZETTE to their eastern friends at slight cost. It will be as good as a weekly letter. The rates per year will be as follows:

	Regular Price.	Per Annum.
With Harper's Weekly	\$4.50	\$50.00
" " " " " "	5.00	60.00
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For further information, address THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs, Colo.

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. F. E. Little, of Messrs. Burd & Little, glue manufacturers of St. Louis, was in the city yesterday.

The Horticultural society meets to-night at Bentley & Hogue's real estate office. A full attendance is desired.

Mr. E. J. Smith, of Florissant, who has been in the city during the greater part of the week, returned to his home yesterday.

Mr. E. W. Warfield, superintendent of the seventh division of the railway mail service, is in the city on a visit to Postmaster Price.

The Morley property on Cascade avenue, between Cuernavaca and Vermijo streets, will be sold at sheriff's sale this afternoon at two o'clock, in front of the county court house.

The Rev. R. T. Cross has been in the city for several days on business connected with the Congregational News. He reports that his work in West Denver is a prosperous condition.

Mr. James Duncanson will leave on Monday for his home in Pittsburgh, expecting to remain about three months. During his absence his business will be attended to by Bennett Bros.

Messrs. Hundley & Low received several fine cutters yesterday from the manufacturing establishment of Messrs. C. B. Hitchcock & Co., Courtland, New York, and are fully prepared for the next snow storm.

The Mexican who was arrested on Thursday by Officer Joe Tell was fined five dollars and costs by Police Magistrate Pixley yesterday. He seemed very penitent and declared that he would never do so again.

The Uncle Tom's Cabin company went from here to Pueblo yesterday morning, where they play a two nights' engagement, after the completion of which they will go to Salt Lake City and thence to the Pacific slope.

Mr. W. A. C. Camplin, in his Colorado Headlight, issued yesterday from the GAZETTE office, thus describes a view of Pike's Peak: "A view of Pike's Peak, whose hoary-headed summit covered with eternal snow, seems to rise pre-eminent into the very clouds of heaven, and whose sunny slopes are covered with evergreen pines, produce a scene never to be forgotten. While at eventide the golden rays of a setting sun, mingled with the billowy dome of azure skies kiss above the 'Royal Breeze' in the dazzling rays of the Pacific slope and sink beneath in a sea of unspoke glory." Mr. C. is the one of the finest young writers in the state.

From Sunday's Daily.

Rice's Fun on the Bristol company will play in Colorado Springs on January 18th.

Mr. J. McCormick has succeeded Mr. J. H. Bennett as car accountant of the Denver and Rio Grande.

After the first of January Mr. Abe Roberts will enlarge the Weekly Mountaineer to an eight-page paper.

Singard's Stolen Kisses Combination will play a two nights' engagement here, beginning on January 12.

Miss Phosha McAllister has telegraphed for dates at the opera house on March seventeenth and eighteenth.

We understand that the Anthony & Ellis Uncle Tom's Cabin company will, after playing a brief engagement in Utah, return and again traverse the Colorado circuit.

The Katharine Rogers combination has been booked for dates at the opera house on January 5th, 6th and 7th. Among other plays rendered by this company is "Clarice, or All for Love."

The new city hall in the basement of the engine house has been completed, and it is no longer necessary for our officers to take city prisoners to the county jail. Janitor Clark will have control of the new lockup.

Major W. H. Macomber came in on last night's train from Chicago, where he has been for some time. The major represents several Chicago capitalists in their mining interests in the San Juan country.

Messrs. Giddings & Stillman have two of the handsomest trimmed shop windows that we have seen in some time. One is trimmed with brocades, satins, silks and surahs, and the other with fancy laces and a beautiful variety of costly and elegant neckwear. Mr. J. W. Floyd did the trimming and he is to be commended for the taste displayed.

Mr. L. K. Oldroyd has sold his photograph gallery to Mr. C. H. Clark, of Ottawa, Kan. Mr. Oldroyd recommends his successor as a thorough and competent photographer. Mr. Oldroyd has not yet settled definitely what he will do, although it is not at all probable that he will leave Colorado Springs, as he has resided here eleven years and is one of the bar-nacles.

Sergeant J. T. O'Keefe left yesterday for Washington, accompanied by his wife. He has received his dismissal from the service and is ordered to report at Chicago for discharge. Sergeant O'Keefe has been one of the most active and earnest workers that has ever had charge of the Pike's Peak station and in his departure the signal service loses a valuable officer. He contemplates embarking in private business.

D. & R. Earnings.

Auditor E. E. Murphy, of the Denver and Rio Grande, thus approximates the earnings of the entire line for the second week of December from the eighth to the fourteenth inclusive:

Freight.

Ordinary freight, \$8,737.52

Expresses, 4,378.54

Government, 558.50

Total freight, \$13,674.56

Passenger.

Ordinary, \$26,600.79

U. S. troops, \$72.15

Expresses, 4,801.32

U. S. mails, 1,381.37

Additional mail, 19,793.37

Total passenger, \$53,449.00

Miscellaneous, 100.00

Total, \$145,148.26

Earnings same week, 1880, \$188,601.33

Miles operated 1881, 1,002

Miles operated, 1880, 551

From Tuesday's Daily.

Saturday afternoon two men, by the name of Pullen and Wilcox, hired a team of Mr. Turner, the proprietor of the livery barn in the rear of the National hotel on E. Front street. The same evening Mr. Ed. Frost, while on his way to his home across the Monument, found the team standing near the Huerfano street bridge, with remnants of a demolished buggy attached to them. The leg of one of the horses was broken and the other was in an exhausted condition. It was afterwards found necessary to kill the injured horse. Mr. Turner estimates his damages at \$200.

Messrs. Ferris & Jones the Pike's Peak dry goods firm are this year making a specialty of the finest kind of holiday goods. Mr. Ferris personally visited the eastern markets and selected a stock which he thought would please the Colorado Springs people. They have the largest assortment of Japanese goods and have East India brassware ever exhibited in Colorado, as well as a complete set of Prang's Christmas cards. They also have other goods in endless varieties, and those in search of holiday presents should give them a call.

Mr. Irving Howbert returned from his eastern visit on Saturday night. He left again Sunday morning for Denver to make arrangements for further proceedings in the Robert E. Lee suit. He announces his intention of appealing the case to the United States supreme court, and there is but little doubt that the higher court will reverse the decision recently rendered by Judge McCrary.

Mr. Charles Craig, the artist, has just completed a handsome life-size painting in oil of the two little children (a boy and a girl), recently lost by J. H. Ristine. The picture is one of Mr. Craig's best efforts, and it is now on exhibition at Sagendorf & Co.'s store. Mr. Craig, as an artist is gaining an excellent reputation, and his pictures are favorably spoken of by everyone who sees them.

Mr. Charles J. Crouse, business manager of the Salsbury Troubadours, visited the city yesterday for the purpose of preparing for the appearance of his company here on Monday, December 26. Mr. Crouse is an excellent gentleman and represents an excellent company. The appearance of the Troubadours here on a holiday will insure them two good houses.

DEDICATION SERVICES

Religious Ceremonies at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday.

Description of the Edifice--Most Complete in the City.

The new Methodist church, on the corner of Nevada avenue and Kiowa street, was formally dedicated on Sunday. The programme as published in the GAZETTE on Sunday morning was so changed as to bring part of the dedicatory services to the evening instead of the morning. Long before the time for opening the services the church began to fill up, and it was necessary to use the class room in the rear of the main audience room for those who could not procure seats in the body of the church. The seating capacity of the edifice was tested to its fullest extent, and many who could not be provided with seats returned to their homes.

The principal feature of the morning service was the sermon delivered by the Rev. Earl Cranston, presiding elder of the district, from the second verse of the 50th Psalm. At the conclusion of the sermon an appeal was made on the part of the pastor Rev. W. L. Slutz and the building committee for subscriptions toward the liquidation of the remainder of the debt incurred in the construction of this church. Thirty-eight hundred was the amount asked for and the subscriptions received at both the morning and evening services amounted to \$4,000 or \$200 more than the appeal called for.

In the evening Dr. David H. Moore, chancellor of the Denver University, preached a sermon after which the dedicatory services proper took place in which the Rev. Earl Cranston, Rev. W. L. Slutz and the largest part. The new church is by far the other most and most complete church edifice in the city, and including the grounds and the two cottages in the rear cost about \$19,000. Of this amount all has been paid or subscribed excepting a loan of \$2,500 granted by the Church Extension society of the M. E. church. This loan is payable in annual installments of \$500 and draws but six per cent. interest.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The recently elected officers of the Pike's Peak commandery were installed on Monday night.

Mr. W. H. Converse has disposed of his business and will leave for Newton, Kansas, to-day which place he has settled on as his future home.

The property known as the Battle tract, lying between Colorado City and Manitou, and consisting of 320 acres, was yesterday sold by Captain DeCoursey to Messrs. Quimby and Love.

Mr. Weir has received no instructions from the postoffice department to discontinue work on the new postoffice building, and with the progress that is now being made in its erection it will be completed in ample time to comply with the letter of the contract.

The Alvin Joslin company arrived from the south on the Durango express yesterday morning. They came from California on the Southern Pacific route. They report that business on the southern line is very poor and do not recommend combinations to travel that way in going to and from California. The towns on the road are few and far between and the houses small and without conveniences.

UNCLE ALVIN.

Charles L. Davis Draws a Good House and Gives a Pleasing Performance.

The attendance at the opera house last night to witness the production of "Alvin Joslin" by Charles L. Davis and his excellent company, was better than the average. It has been frequently stated in print that Davis depended almost entirely for his audiences on the extravagant paper which he circulated. This may be true to a certain extent, but there is nevertheless numerous attractive qualities in the play of Alvin Joslin and in the title character as personated by Charles L. Davis. Mr. Davis is himself the author of the play, and one cannot help but notice that in its general construction an effort has been made to pattern after the play of Joshua Whitcomb, which has been made so famous by Denuan Thompson.

The author has succeeded very well in producing a play that will amuse the majority of theatre goers, but it can in no way be favorably compared with Joshua Whitcomb, while the character of Alvin Joslin cannot be classed as a legitimate representation of the New England farmer. As we said before, it pleases the masses, and although it may be defective in many respects it is looked upon by the public and considered by critics to be a successful play.

Davis advertises to give 150 laughs in 150 minutes, and he certainly made good his guarantee last night, for from beginning to end the audience was kept in a continual uproar. He of course is the life of the play, and without him it would have no amusing features. For years he has studied and acted the character, and there is a noticeable improvement in him since his appearance here last year.

Take it all in all he has good support, although some of the minor parts might be more carefully presented. Bob Ford, the New York confidence man, was taken by W. M. Dill, who does not appear to have a full conception of his part in some instances, while in others he does exceedingly well.

Harry C. Stone as Theophilus Osglesby Doris has little to say, but his make-up is execrable and his acting very amusing. The leading lady character, that of Cornelia Joslin, was personated by Miss Addie Eaton. There is abundance of room for improvement in this part, and it was more acceptably presented on the occasion of Alvin Joslin's former appearance here.

Alvin Joslin seems to have numerous admirers in Colorado Springs, and can always rely on good houses.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Closing Literary Exercises of the Term.

There was but a small audience at the college last evening to listen to the closing literary exercises of the term.

The first thing on the programme was an essay by Miss Ellen Gateley, on "What and How Shall We Read." She began by speaking of the value of books, and gave examples illustrating their powerful and molding influence. The difficulties in selecting reading were referred to. There is more value in reading well a little than in carelessly reading a great deal. The Bible contains every kind of literature. There is some fiction that should be read and some that should not. One should read such books as are in the line of his profession or business. Read with attention. It is well when reading to take notice. Different authors should be read on the same subject. The object of reading is to obtain knowledge for this world and the next. There should be system in reading history.

There is pleasure in thinking of the future opportunity for continued mental development. It is this thought which gives such a momentous interest to the question.

Mr. F. L. Cooper read an essay entitled "Our Mother Tongue," giving a sketch of the history of the English language and closing with an appeal for the thorough study of English in our schools high and low.

Mr. Levi D. Ratliff treated "The Encroachment of Corporate Monopolies upon Public Rights." The gentleman thinks there is great danger from this source, especially from railroads in which at present there is an investment of five hundred million dollars. Restrictive legislation is not tolerated by the railroads. So great are the returns from railroads that every year there is an addition to the capitalization. In fifteen years Jay Gould and company have accumulated seventy-five millions of dollars; in twenty years the Vanderbilts a hundred millions; and in a short time a California combination, originally investing twelve and a half thousand dollars, have accumulated a hundred and eighty-six millions.

We cannot conceive of the power of monopolies. But still it grows, not only making enormous gains, but obtaining legislative power and power in the courts. Unless things are changed, our free institutions will be subverted. Recent statements of Senator Davis, ex-Secretary Windom and Judge Black were cited in evidence, as was the remarkable testimony given a few years ago by Jay Gould in regard to Erie affairs. The government which the corporations will ultimately seek to control will be the general government.

There was a song by Miss Bertha L. Smith with piano accompaniment by Professor Marden's daughter, Miss Jennie.

Miss Lizzie S. Neal read an essay on "The Benevolence of Law." After speaking of optimists and pessimists and the things which lead one to be a pessimist, she advocated the doctrine that all in all law is beneficent. Law is God. As one studies he believes more and more in the beneficence of law. The pure air he breathes reminds him how law sustains him. The grass reminds him of the law by which coal has been stored away in the earth. But law appears best in the higher nature of man, the emotional nature. Man, however physically or mentally developed, would not be fitted for enjoyment without his emotional nature. It is better that man should look for the dawn of a better life, even if he be disappointed.

After an invitation from Professor Marden to be present at to-day's oral examinations, Mr. F. W. Tuckerman considered "Labor and Capital." He defined these terms and maintained that there is no conflict between the true interests of labor and capital. He explained somewhat in detail the causes which lead laborers to be envious of capitalists and capitalists to be unfair towards laborers, and claimed that in a contest capital has the advantage.

As to contests, it will not always be so. The world is growing better. Labor and capital will be at peace. The remedy lies in public sentiment. Without education there can be no harmony. Next to the law of the gospel is the law of political economy.

Oral examinations will be held at the college to-day. The devotional exercises will be held at half past eight as usual, after which there will be examinations according to the following programme:

8:45 Zoology, Professor Sheldon
9:00 Jones Latin Lessons, Professor Sheldon
9:25 Algebra, Professor Loud
9:45 Mental Science, Professor Marden
10:10 Physiology, Professor Bump
10:45 Recitations, Professor Sheldon
11:15 Grammar, Professor Sheldon
11:40 Zoology, Professor Sheldon
12:10 English Literature, Professor Bump
12:35 Physics, Professor Leonard
2:10 Political Science, Professor Marden

The public is invited to attend.

From Thursday's Daily.

Contributed.

Landing of the Pilgrims.

Two hundred and sixty-one years ago to-day the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

"What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine,
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war."
They sought a faith's pure shrine."

They found it, too, and the pure faith of those Pilgrims is strong in the hearts of all true patriots to-day. The stern and rock-bound coast is no fallacy. The writer has stood on Plymouth Rock, wandered over Clark's Island (the first landing place), fished off Gurnet lighthouse, bathed in the cold waters of Plymouth harbor, occupied the chair of Governor Winthrop, which came over in the Mayflower, handled the sword of Miles Standish, said to be of Damascus steel and made B. C., studied the history of their trials and tribulations, which were enough to make the stoutest heart quail, and he is satisfied that the Pilgrims are patriots, faithful to God and faithful to their country.

O'KEEFE'S FAREWELL.

Account of the Reception Tendered to Him in the Opera House.

Mr. Stanley Wood contributes to yesterday's Denver News the following account of Sergeant O'Keefe's departure and the reception tendered him by our citizens:

Sergeant O'Keefe, the well-known prevaricator of Pike's Peak, has been transferred to another signal station, and yesterday yielded his position to a successor. His friends in this city, under the leadership of the newspaper men, resolved to give the sergeant a farewell banquet, and accordingly the opera house was secured and the banquet took place there last evening. At exactly 8 o'clock p. m. the invited guests sat down to four generously provided tables, which were arranged in the form of a parallelogram in the body of the house, the orchestra chairs being covered with a temporary floor. The parquette circle, the balcony and the gallery of the theatre were crowded with spectators who had been attracted there to listen to the speeches and toasts of the evening, and who testified their enjoyment and appreciation by frequent bursts of applause.

Lieutenant H. P. Scott, city editor of the GAZETTE, presided, while Alderman Charles Walker acted as chaplain. After the dinner had been discussed the tables were cleared and the various mineral springs of Manitou (this is a temperance town), were brought out. The president arose, and with his goblet filled to the brim with Iron Ute water, proposed the following toast:

"O'Keefe, one of the greatest prevaricators, equalled by few, excelled by none. True to his record may his life be a romance and in his final resting place may he lie easy."

Applaud to this Lieutenant Scott said: "The rosy tints of romance are as real to O'Keefe as the stern and sterner steps of truth are to me. The golden glow which glids the granite summit of the peak is but the type of that glamour which surrounds it through the mendacious genius of O'Keefe. This aureole envelopes the mountain and some of O'Keefe's legends are more stupendous than the peak itself. In the words of another 'the microcosm is lost in the macrocosm and the segregation is swept along in the boundless choral aggregation.' Tremendous applause from the gallery. Triumphant tergiversation is productive of more deep and lasting pleasure than parsimonious prevarication or in the words of the poet the normal condition of affairs is:

"Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne."

"Gentlemen, here's lookin' at you."
The toast was drunk amid thunders of applause, but when Sergeant O'Keefe arose to reply there was an instantaneous and absolute silence.

When the applause which followed his

feeling and characteristic address had subsided, the president introduced Alderman Ainsworth Brown, with the announcement that the alderman would read an original poem composed for the occasion. A sudden hush fell upon the great audience as the alderman began in tones trembling with emotion:

"Assist me now divine poetic fire,
Come to my aid and help me strike the lyre."
"Hould there," shouted a clear, determined voice, and the tall, slender figure of O'Keefe was seen standing sternly erect, "Hould there! tergiversator, prevaricator and mendacious are terms which may be used in friendly spirit, but with you talk about strutting the liar o'm here every toim."

Alderman Brown at once resumed his seat and with Spartan firmness refused to proceed with his poem. Speeches were made, however, by General Isaac Bailey and others, and the banquet concluded by all those present rising and singing in a very affecting manner, "Farewell, my own; light of my life, fare thee well." Thus ended one of the most interesting events of the year in Colorado Springs.

STANLEY WOOD.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Closing Notes of Fall Term—The Roll of Honor.

The following students have obtained for their term work a general average of 80 per cent. or more:

COLEGE STUDENTS.
Cooper, F. Leddie
Halleck, Parker S.
Rowe, Jessie M.
Ratliff, Levi D.
Tuckerman, Fred. W.
ACADEMIC STUDENTS.
Bartlett, Louis A.
Conley, Carrie
DeLange, Helen M.
Ferre, Kate I.
Hildreth, Philo C.
Hull, Roland R.
Johnson, Harry D.
Neal, Lizzie S.
Neal, May L.
Older, Belle
Seldomridge, Charles B.
Thomas, Molly
Smith, Eliza
Wiley, Mabel

PREPARATORY STUDENTS.
Barnes, Marion O.
Hildreth, E. T.

This is the largest roll of honor the college has ever had.

There were seventeen conditions distributed among eleven students.

The oral examinations held yesterday were not very well attended. It is not likely, however, that the pupils who had to recite felt much hurt by the public's lack of interest, still it is to be regretted that more people were not enough interested to be present. What a feeling of satisfaction has stolen into each student heart during these last few days as the owner of that heart has done his last task before vacation.

The College union met last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Rowe. The subject was "Rest for the Soul and How to Find It." The attendance at the meeting of the union has been quite small during the term, but in other respects the meetings have been very satisfactory. Those present decided that Professor Marden should continue in charge during the next term. The place of the next meeting which will be held in January, has not been decided on. The subject will be "How can we as Christians students let our name shine in college."

The Occidental club held the last meeting of the term last Friday evening. The exercises were not very successful, and had not received either the time or the attention which had been spent in preparing for the election. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Jessie M. Rowe; vice-president, Harry H. Seldomridge; secretary and treasurer, Louis A. Bartlett. The executive committee will consist of the president, the vice president, and William J. McCreery.

The second number of the Occidental Mirror appeared last Monday. Both in typographical appearance and in matter, it is an improvement on the first number. I wish, though, that the editors would keep that utterly detestable word "gent" out of the Mirror's columns of reading matter.

The chapel has some new curtains.

President Tenney visited Denver Monday. To-day he starts for the east, where he will spend some time in the interests of the college. During his absence Professor Marden will act as president of the college.

Miss Mabel Wiley, one of our students, will go east with Mr. Tenney for the purpose of entering Wellesley college.

Mr. Frank Cotton will pass the vacation at his home in El Paso.

Miss Evelyn M. Johnson, formerly of this college, now of the University of Denver, was among yesterday's visitors.

Mr. T. L. Fisher, of our boarding club, is away making a visit at Leavenworth, Kan. He will return about the 31st instant.

Mr. George F. Owen's connection with the college ceases with this term. He will work on the Republic.

The mumps have excused Miss Mosser from attendance a day or two.

Definite arrangements for the continuance of the boarding club at Professor Loud's have not been made. However it will probably go on.

Such of the students as desire such labor can spend vacation in grubbing bushes on the college land along the Monument.

Mr. Turner is in charge of the college wood yard.

School will begin Wednesday, January 4th, 1882. The assay department continues during vacation.

Another term gone—and the most successful in the life of the college. The total enrollment has been about eighty, something better than last year. But the figures alone do not represent the actual gain, for the enrollment of this year represents fewer special students and can more properly be called a body of students. There are several things on account of which the fall term of '81 will be worth remembering. There has been a considerable and valuable addition to the faculty. The college wings, so much needed, which continue to grow upward, have been begun. Considerable philosophical apparatus has been provided.

The Occidental club has been organized and the Mirror has been started. These last two apparently unimportant events will be of interest to future students, if the society keeps up from year to year a vigorous and useful existence. Slowly, steadily, surely, Colorado college is growing into an institution whose influence for good is to be a power in this new west.

STUDENT.

From Friday's Daily.

TRUE INWARDNESS.

The Story of the R. E. Lee Mine Given from Testimony.

The Rogers Party Gets Its Pay Once and then Asks for More.

From time to time during the past year, various articles purporting to be statements of the legal difficulties in which the Robert E. Lee Mining company was and is still involved, have appeared in some of the prominent newspapers of the west. Even to those unacquainted with the merits of the case, the bias of these several accounts was obvious, and little doubt could be entertained as to the source whence they emanated. Involving, as did the statements therein contained, the integrity of some of the most esteemed and respected citizens of Colorado Springs—gentlemen holding positions of trust and honor among us—the matter could not fail in being of universal interest. Believing that all statements of the case thus far in print were inspired by partisan considerations and were written and published for the purpose of creating a popular sentiment, the present writer sought access to the sworn testimony in the case, for the purpose of making a presentment that should do absolute justice to all parties concerned. The following brief account of the discovery and development of the famous mine and the litigation connected with it will be found not only an interesting chapter of frontier history, but a full and accurate statement as well of the legal questions now pending.

In the spring of 1878 James M. Sigafus, of Colorado Springs, grubstaked a prospector named George W. Belt, who shortly after located a claim and called it the Robert E. Lee. Belt appears to have been quite other than an honest man, for he recorded the claim for himself and a man named Knight, leaving Sigafus out entirely, who at once began suit in the courts of Lake county to recover his half interest. During its pendency, Sigafus was one morning holding a conversation with Professor Kerr, to whom he had brought a piece of the Lee ore for assay. During this interview, which took place on Kerr's porch, in Colorado Springs, a man named W. H. Rogers appeared on the scene and listened to the conversation. Overhearing Kerr say that he had gotten an assay of 1,700 ounces from the mine, Rogers evidently became much interested in the matter, since during the next few days he had repeated interviews with Sigafus about it, and tried to interest several Colorado Springs men in the mine with a view to its purchase on such terms as he thought could be made with Sigafus and Belt. In all this he was unsuccessful till he at last brought the matter to the attention of Irving Howbert, then cashier of the First National bank of Colorado Springs. Up to this time, Howbert had no knowledge of Rogers except as a depositor, carrying a small balance, at his bank. Rogers then rehearsed all he knew about the mine, stating it as his belief that it could be bonded for \$7,000 and that Sigafus would compromise for a one-third interest. He further represented that he had no money, but that if Howbert could make the first payment he would be able to repay in thirty days from the proceeds of sales in Chicago, then assured. Howbert at first did not take much interest in the matter, but finally said that if it was as represented and could be bought for the figure named, he was willing to go in. Thereupon Rogers was furnished by Howbert with \$2,000 and sent to Leadville to negotiate for the mine, Howbert likewise supplying the money for his expenses. Letters and telegrams were received from Rogers advisory of the progress of his negotiations, till Howbert, fearing that he was being bound in some way contrary to agreement, started for Leadville. On his arrival he found that Rogers had secured the bond from the Belt party for \$7,000, on which the \$2,000 had been paid. He also discovered that the bond as drawn up and executed secured a half interest each to Irving Howbert and M. Seymour Rogers. Inquiry as to whom this latter party might be developed the fact that it was Rogers' wife, known up to that time as Mary S. Rogers. He explained that he did not wish to be known as being connected with the mine, and hence had said, in making the purchase, that he acted for another party of the same name but no blood relation. Said he to Howbert: "I can safely say this as my wife is no blood relation of mine." The truth was—according with the unavoidable inference—that Rogers was hopelessly bankrupt and hence could risk no records of property in his own name.

Shortly after the bond was secured, as related above, the expected compromise was effected with Sigafus who, in consideration of a one-third interest, withdrew his suit against the Belt party. Work was now commenced under the bond, Rogers, meantime, giving Howbert his note for \$1,700, the \$100 being for his share of the \$300 worth of work then determined to be put in the mine—the cash, as before, being supplied by Howbert. Rogers then went to Chicago and failed, as before, to furnish any money whatever. The rest could ill afford to carry his share of the development, and work was consequently retarded; so that when the time came for the final payment on the bond, they were unable to raise the necessary sum. Under these circumstances, though the bond expired, they simply held possession, which, since the mine had developed no special value, the Belt party were quite willing they should do. For some time thereafter work was slowly continued. Rogers had become paralyzed, and hence disabled. His associates piled him and to the last paid his share of all expenses.

In March, 1879, good pay ore was at last struck, and the natural consequences quickly followed. They were immediately enjoined by the Belt party, and from that time on held the mine by force of arms. Weary of this

trouble, and seeing that the means to maintain such costly possession must soon be exhausted, the Howbert party on May 10, 1879, gave a sixty-day bond to L. D. Roubush for \$135,000, on which \$10,000 were paid; Roubush at the same time securing a ninety-day bond from the adverse claimants, the Belt party, or as it should now be called, the Wolcott interest, he having secured the property from Belt and Knight. At the expiration of the sixty days Roubush refused to take the mine, forfeiting, of course, the \$10,000. Rogers with his share repaid Howbert the advances thus far made, and this was the total of his payments, in any shape, for the purchase or development of the mine.

At this juncture an important personage in relation to subsequent events appears on the scene. This was H. B. Rogers, brother of W. H. Rogers, a Chicago lawyer, who, in all subsequent transactions, represented his sister-in-law. He was a man of about 40 years of age, several years the senior of both Howbert and Marshall, and was far from impressing one with the idea of inexperience, of which so much account was made in the trial. Appearing at the time of the lapse of the Roubush bond, it was at his suggestion verbally extended for two weeks, in the hope that something would be developed, so anxious was the Rogers faction that the mine would be taken on the bond. But this availed nothing and the Howbert party were thrown back on their previous trouble with Belt, and armed possession of the mine was resumed. All parties returned to Colorado Springs, and at their unanimous solicitation, Howbert went to Leadville to see what could be done,—to sell, compromise, do anything that would release them from their almost hopeless condition. All parties were fully aware that the money was almost gone, that the litigation and armed possession could not much longer be maintained, and that the property must be lost if something were not soon done. Before Howbert went to Leadville he was repeatedly urged by both Mrs. and Lawyer Rogers to use every exertion to dispose in some way of their interests, alleging that Mr. Rogers could not stand the climate and that he must be gotten away. In Leadville Howbert again used his endeavors with Roubush—whose ninety day bond with the Wolcott party had not yet expired—to have him take the property on the original terms of \$135,000. He also offered the mine to many other parties, but without avail, for it was impossible to sell the mine in its then tangled condition. All these things failing, he next tried the only other course to save the property, viz: to compromise with the Wolcott party. The latter offered to relinquish suits and give clear titles for \$117,000 and a one-quarter interest. All these offers were duly set forth to the Rogers party in Colorado Springs, and called forth the following letter, which is put in evidence:

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 27, 1879.

Mr. Irvine Howbert:

Dear Sir—Messrs. Humphrey and Crowell were up to the house this (Sunday) morning with your two telegrams of the 25th and 26th inst., and also your letter, and after talking their contents over, Mr. Crowell suggested that I should write you concerning our views and preference as to the proposition therein contained. Owing to the very delicate condition of my brother's health I do not think, as far as he is concerned, that the proposition of purchase upon the basis of \$117,000 and a quarter interest would be advisable, and both Humphrey and Crowell concur with me.

The other proposition of a sale of the property would be much more desirable, as it would have the effect to very much relieve his mind, and especially if it could be so managed that he could realize in the sale and get out, and to accomplish that end both Humphrey and Crowell concur with your suggestion that a considerable portion of the cash realized might be paid to him, provided the balance, for which time is to be given, should be properly secured.

We all feel very grateful for the kindness and consideration with which this proposition is made, and feel that it will go far to restore him to health, if such a thing is possible. We are desirous of getting the whole thing off his mind, and are therefore anxious that the sale should be made.

We are satisfied to trust the whole matter to your judgment, only requesting that if it be possible for a sale to be made on the original basis that such may be done. Not now having the telegram or letter with me, I am unable to answer more fully as to their contents.

All join me in kind regards and a sincere wish for the success of your efforts.

Yours very truly, H. B. ROGERS.

The first proposition of purchase refers, of course, to the compromise with Wolcott. Of this Rogers was notoriously unable to pay his share, and as seen from the above letter, the proposition did not meet with favor. The second proposition referred to was the general effort of Howbert to effect a sale of the whole property which, as has been seen, he was quite unable to do. The Rogers party still urging him to make some disposition of the property that would allow them to get away, and all else failing, Howbert proceeded in the only other course that would save his party and satisfy the Rogers' interest, viz: To find a purchaser for the Rogers interest, who would be willing to go into the Wolcott compromise, the basis of which had been gotten down to \$105,000 and a one-fifth interest. He had had repeated assurances that the Rogers would be glad to sell on the basis of the original Roubush bond, and in confirmation thereof, received the following telegram, also in evidence:

COLORADO SPRINGS,

July 25, 1879—11:20 p. m.

To Irving Howbert:
Rogers anxious to sell at original figures. Do for us as you think best, you know the situation better than we do.

B. F. CROWELL.

In his efforts to make this sale, Howbert went to as many as seven persons without success, till he at last came to J. Y. Marshall. This gentleman, a lawyer, had been employed by Howbert's party in their suits with Belt and others. At this time he had no connection with them though he had not been formally discharged. Marshall at first was reluctant, and only agreed when Howbert offered to assist him to the extent of endorsing some of his notes. Howbert immediately telegraphed to Mrs. Rogers that he had found a purchaser, and lawyer Rogers, duly armed with full powers, was at once posted to Leadville. On his arrival, in order that there should be no misunderstanding or dissatisfaction, Howbert explained again and in order,

to Rogers the whole case, with the bearings of all the suits, compromises, etc., and stating that if he still wished to join in the Wolcott compromise he was at liberty to do so. But he still wished to sell if Marshall would purchase. Howbert made no disguise of his preference for Marshall as a purchaser, stating that he was a lawyer, knew all about the suits and could be of great use to them in the subsequent litigation in which they were sure to become involved. Rogers freely assented to this, saying it was no more than right. Rogers was then taken to the mine and shown through it.

The condition of the mine at this time is shown by the sworn testimony of two experts, Lockwood and Pearce. They state that there was then not a timbered drift in the mine; that the territory developed was exceedingly limited; that the machinery and appliances were very crude, a one-horse whim constituting the hoisting machinery; that there were only two drifts in low grade mineral, and that the longest drift was less than 100 feet in length. Pearce estimated the value of the mine at \$250,000, and both experts swore that no workings could by any possibility have been concealed. This testimony is confirmed by as many as a half dozen persons who had worked in the mine.

Rogers, thoroughly satisfied with this examination, went to Marshall for the purpose of closing the sale. They naturally had some talk about the whole matter, as any two persons, and especially two lawyers, would be likely to have. That this conversation affected the sale in any way, is a most unreasonable supposition. Finally the sale was concluded July 31, 1879. Marshall was assisted as promised, the Rogers party took their money and went away evidently well satisfied. The testimony of a respected citizen of Colorado Springs, D. J. Martin, proves their entire satisfaction. He chanced to meet them on a train of the A. T. & S. F., all going east; conversed with them about the transaction; they expressed their relief at the conclusion of the affair, said the mine might be worth more or less. They spoke of the gentlemen they had sold to as being very clever gentlemen, and "hoped they would make a million out of it."

As soon as this matter was disposed of the terms of the Wolcott compromise were acceded to, and the injunction which all this time had tied up the mine, thereby dissolved. This injunction, it should be explained, while it stopped the sale of ore did not prevent its being mined, so that a considerable amount of ore was on the dump. Only twenty days remained till the \$105,000 must be paid, and during this time they worked night and day sorting and shipping the ore on the dump as well as mining more as fast as possible. As a result of this, \$37,000 were realized and paid to the Wolcott party, the remaining \$68,000 being raised on their individual notes.

After this, mining was continued with uneven success. Sometimes good ore was found, and again they did not know where the next was to come from. Six weeks subsequent to the sale, the first chlorides were struck, and the success of the mine seemed assured. But the evidence cannot be disproved that before this rich mineral was struck the outlook for the mine was often exceedingly gloomy.

The Rogers party was not again heard of till February, 1880, after the famous 17-hour output, with which every one is familiar. Concluding that she had, of necessity, been deceived, Mrs. Rogers sent her brother-in-law to Leadville where, in March, 1880, he began suit to set aside the deed and recover the original interest. This was subsequently transferred to the United States court in Denver, where it was argued, resulting in Judge McCrary's late decision for the plaintiff. In view of the evidence in the case, it is difficult to see how the decision was reached. The original charges of fraud and undue pressure were one by one abandoned and the case finally decided on a purely technicality, viz: That Marshall, a retained and undischarged attorney of Howbert, Sigafus and Rogers, in the attitude of purchaser, sustains illegal relations to his client. The judge in his decision makes no reference to the charges of fraud, etc., but gives judgment solely on the technicality referred to. It is the intention of the defendants to carry the action to higher courts, so that a final verdict is unlikely to be reached for a long time.

It is well known that the Colorado Springs owners sold out their interests in February, 1881. So far from the pendency of what they considered a trivial suit affecting the sale, they state that their very indifference to it was the cause of its loss. They sold simply to exchange an uncertainty for a certainty of dimensions calculated to satisfy any rational men. The writer has collated the above with care and conscientiousness, and believes it to be a fair and impartial statement.

G. R. B.

The Colorado Springs Musical society have leased the Masonic hall in the opera house block for rehearsals.

Professor C. J. Harris, superintendent of the public schools, was married yesterday to Miss Florence M. Rust at the residence of her uncle, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

We understand that Miss Kate Thorne has been prevailed upon to give readings during the session of the Colorado Teachers' association in this city.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the banquet tendered to the newsboys and boot blacks of Pueblo by W. C. Williams, the city circular of the Pueblo Chief.

Christmas will be celebrated by the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in the new church. A cantata will be sung and a number of recitations will be given by the scholars. Santa Claus will on the same evening distribute a large number of presents among the children.

H. L. Parker's private school closed to-day for a vacation during the holidays. Next term begins Thursday, January 5th. Although a new enterprise this school is on a firm footing and the term just closed has been very successful. The pupils have made excellent progress.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

Colorado State Teachers' Association.

Mr. J. P. Easterly hands us the programme of exercises for the seventh annual session of the Colorado State Teachers' association which convenes in this city December 29th, and lasts three days. A general invitation is extended by the executive committee to all to come prepared to take an active part in the discussion of papers and topics from the query box.

The public are cordially invited to attend all the exercises of the association. The following is the programme:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28.

At Opera House.

EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Address of Welcome by J. P. Easterly, President.
2. Response by J. S. McClung, Boulder.
3. Lecture by J. S. McClung, Boulder.
4. Lecture by J. S. McClung, Boulder.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.

At High School.

MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK.

1. President's Address, J. N. Dennett, Boulder.
2. Paper, "Teacher's Work, outside of Text Book," J. S. McClung, Pueblo.
3. Discussion, H. M. Hale, Central; Mary Thomas, Boulder.

AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Paper, "Evolution of Primary Methods," Miss Giddings, Colorado Springs.
2. Paper, "Mathematical Geography," Robert H. Beggs, Denver.
3. Discussion, M. L. Jennings, Georgetown; P. A. Moir, W. Las Animas.
4. Appointment of Committees.

EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.

1. Lecture, Prof. J. A. Sewell, State University.
2. Short Addresses.
3. "Technical Education," Prof. A. E. Hale, School of Mines.
4. "Discipline of Education," Prof. D. D. Moore, Denver University.
5. "Social Culture in School," Hon. J. C. Shattuck, Denver.
6. "Educational Outlook," Hon. L. S. Cornell, State Supr.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK.

1. Work of County Superintendents.
2. Paper, "Cognition in School Work," Robert Casey, Greeley.
3. Discussion of Question—Moral and Social Training in School.
4. W. A. Andrews, Canon City; G. W. Parkinson, Monument; W. C. Thomas, Leadville; Aaron Gove, Superintendent Denver Schools.
5. Query Box.

AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Reports.
2. Committee on Nominations.
3. Committee on Resolutions.
4. Committee on Resolutions.
5. Committee on Resolutions.
6. Committee on Resolutions.
7. Committee on Resolutions.
8. Committee on Resolutions.
9. Committee on Resolutions.
10. Committee on Resolutions.

EVENING SESSION, 7:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Music, Recitations and general good time, at Congregational Church.

Corona Institute closed its first term yesterday and a vacation of two weeks will be taken. The institute has thus far been conducted with entire satisfaction.

Judge T. A. McMorris returned from Washington yesterday morning, where he has been for several weeks engaged in closing up the affairs of the Ute Indian commission, of which he was a member.

We understand that a proposition will be made at the next meeting of the council that if the city will make a lake in the centre of Alamo square Dr. A. Sutton will present to the city a pair of gondolas, male and female.

Parties have been trying to lease the opera house for a spiritualistic seance next Sunday night, but Manager Welch prefers not to lease the house for Sunday night entertainments. Efforts will be made to get Court House hall for the purpose.

All of the Colorado Springs merchants had a good trade yesterday as many of the country residents visited the city for the purpose of purchasing holiday goods. During the entire day Tejon street was lined upon either side by numerous conveyances.

Mr. Snell, of the firm of Robertson & Snell, proprietors of the National hotel, died yesterday morning of consumption. Mr. Snell came here from New York state about three months ago in hopes of benefiting his health. His family have been notified of his death, and it is expected that the remains will be sent east for interment.

When here last season the property man of the Alvin Joslin company borrowed of a certain gentleman in this city a large carving knife for use in the play. The company left the city without returning the property. When here on Tuesday night, Mr. Davis was approached by the man who had loaned the property and requested to return the same or pay for it. Mr. Davis referred the matter to his manager, and at the same time seemed to manifest regret that the thing should have happened. He nevertheless left the city without paying for the knife. Yesterday an attachment was issued against his effects and sent to Denver for service. In the future Davis will not be apt to borrow property without returning it.

OUT WEST.

Work on the artesian well at Fort Lyon has been suspended.

Cattle stealing has been indulged in to quite an extent in and about Leadville.

There is a report going the rounds that Tom Bowen has sold his mine for \$2,000,000.

Four murders occurred between Las Vegas and Albuquerque, New Mexico, last week.

It costs in Colorado \$100 per month to keep one thousand miles of telegraph line in order.

One cattleman in the vicinity of Fort Worth, Kansas, has branded 10,000 calves in his herd this season.

Arrangements have been consummated for the erection of a large and commodious hotel at Silver Cliff.

The Trinidad News has been enlarged to a seven column paper and it now takes the associated press report.

A ten thousand dollar steal has already been discovered in the erection of the new city hall at Denver.

Two boys, inmates of the reform school at Golden, escaped on Wednesday. They were both sent from Weld county.

A disease similar to epizootic is prevalent among the horses at Las Animas. Many horses are reduced in flesh and unfit for work.

Durango has a new school building erected and furnished at a cost of \$10,000.

The sale of postage stamps at the Denver postoffice on Tuesday aggregated \$700.

Salsbury's Troubadours are drawing crowded houses at Leadville.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad track is now laid within thirty miles of Rico.

The product of the Argo smelting works for the year it is stated will exceed \$3,000,000.

The Humphreys Hose team of Leadville will contest for the champion belt next season.

The Wallace Sisters have been playing at Las Vegas during the past week to large business.

Colonel Hays, a saloon keeper at Gunnison City, was shot on Wednesday and is not expected to live.

A three days go-as-you-please match begins at Gunnison City to-day. Six entries have already been made.

A miniature copy of the Denver News, of November 21st, was inclosed in yesterday's issue of that paper.

A man by the name of Winse was hung in Arizona the other day under the mistake that he was a cattle thief.

The First National bank and the Merchants National bank at Denver are to be consolidated about January first.

It cost Rio Grande county \$800 to pay an expert for balancing up the treasurer's books and opening out a new set.

Two years ago Wyoming territory was \$20,000 in arrears, but to-day it has a handsome surplus in the treasury.

An association has been organized at Silver Cliff for the purpose of furthering the interests of the new hotel prospect.

The Denver city council has ordered the purchase of a new steam fire engine and twenty additional alarm boxes.

A special to the Pueblo Vox Populi conveys the information that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is pushing toward Colorado.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the state agricultural college last week, President Edwards' salary was raised to \$2,000 a year.

Among the recent Mexican mining incorporations is a company claiming to own a Mexican property which is capitalized at \$50,000,000.

There seems to be no solution to the mysterious Hysell murder case at Durango. Who was murdered or who committed the deed is yet a conundrum.

Alamosa now comes to the front as an applicant for the proposed army post in Colorado. It claims advantages not equaled by any other town in Colorado.

GUITEAU INTERVIEWED.

He Seems Perfectly Satisfied With the Way Things are Going.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—A Press reporter interviewed Guiteau, and the latter expressed delight at seeing his friend, and appeared to be quite lonesome, but immediately became chatty and good natured. He said he was never better in health or spirits, was generally healthy and had taken things easy since his arrest, and never allowed anything to worry him, although they were howling to shoot him they could not get at him.

"Stuff and nonsense," said he, when told it was reported that he had suicided.

"What next won't they say that's too ridiculous? What on earth should I want to commit suicide for? I am perfectly satisfied with the way things are going, and I have never had any doubts of the issue. The Dietz has taken care of my case thus far, and pretty good care of me."

"What is the object in recalling Mrs. Dunmore?" asked the reporter.

"I don't know what Scoville's idea is; I shall have to see him about that. I don't want to put those women on the stand again. Scoville is no criminal lawyer. I have given him points all the time, but then he has done very well. He has worked hard and I don't know but that I am as well satisfied as if I had managed it alone." Hesitating a moment, he continued: "When I say alone I mean" (evidently fearing the reporter might imagine he had lost sight of the Delity and inspiration feature of his defense) "Scoville loses sight of the main feature. He started out with the proposition that an insane man must be a half idiot."

Guiteau announced his intention of cross-examining the government experts. They had not, he said, touched upon the mysterious influence or impulse which often impels one to do things even in the ordinary and minute transactions of life when there may be present no sufficient reason either in mind or in sense from surroundings for any particular exercise of will upon the body. Sometimes a man suddenly feels an impulse to turn around, and in doing so fears some one of whom, perhaps, he has just been thinking, or often obeys what he terms presentiment.

Guiteau appeared to keenly feel that he had been defrauded by those persons who had sold to the press interviews with him without even offering him a division.

Scoville's attention was called to the alleged statement of Mills, that he found on taking a cast of Guiteau's head that one side was more fully developed than the other. If his statement is reported correctly, said Scoville, it will sustain the theory I have maintained throughout, and Dr. Hamilton will have to take back some of his testimony. For he testified that his head was symmetrical, and Mills' statements support the statement of the expert for the defense, and I think every expert will admit that where the head is developed smaller on one side it forms the basis for an unbalanced brain and can become ground work for a case of insanity. If Mills sustains the statement I shall summon him as a witness.

Scoville thinks two weeks more will be required to finish the trial.

Anxious to Insure Guiteau's Life.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—A letter has been received from Reading, Pa., signed by Bordner & Lessig, and stating that arrangements have been made with several Birks county mutual associations, including the Reading Mutual Aid association of Vienna, to secure an amount of insurance not exceeding a hundred thousand dollars on the life of Charles J. Guiteau and requesting that his signature to an application, which is enclosed, be procured. The application is for ten thousand dollars insurance in the Reading Mutual Aid association of Pennsylvania, on the "life maturity plan." The name and residence are filled out by Charles J. Guiteau, Washington, D. C. The beneficiary is Arthur J. Bordner, and his signature is followed by that of Calvin T. Lessig, security agent.

Chinese Envoys.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The consul general from China to Cuba, and the Chinese consul at Matanzas, were among the passengers who arrived on the steamship City of Washington from Havana yesterday. They are on their way to Washington to pay their respects to the Chinese minister, who will return to China upon the arrival of his successor, who is expected within a few days. The consul general and consul will remain here until the arrival of the new Chinese minister, and will then return to their posts of duty.

Fred W. Newburgh, of Columbus, assistant secretary of the state board of public works, has confessed to raising checks for \$4,000.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Telegraphic Communication with South America—Mexican Business.

NEW YORK, December 21.—There seems every probability that before many months telegraphic communication will be established between this city and Vera Cruz, Panama, Venezuela, Peru, Chili, and other South American states by direct wires and that news and business affairs will be as regularly and as fully received from the countries on the west coast beyond the equator, as they now are from Europe. The Central and South America Telegraph company is pushing the construction of land lines and laying its submarine cables as rapidly as material can be supplied.

The route of the system will be from Vera Cruz to Guantamoor and thence by land lines across the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Pacific at Salina Cruz. From this point cables will continue to San Jose, Guatemala, Salina's Bay, Panama, Buena Ventura, Santa Elena, Payta and Chorrillas, where connection will be made with Lima, Peru, at Chorrillas. The Central and South America telegraph company's system will join the West Coast of America Telegraph company's line to Valparaiso.

This will not only open communication with South America, but will practically duplicate communication between the United States and England and the capitals of Brazil, Uruguay, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru and Ecuador.

Mexican enterprise begins to attract much capital. Colima, on the Pacific coast, seems to be the chief center of the movement, because the government of Colima is making liberal inducements for the purpose of attracting capital thither. A party headed by ex-Governor C. McCormick have bought 16,000 acres of land in that state and are going into the business of coffee culture on a very large scale.

For the purpose of encouraging the development of this product the congress of Colima some time ago passed a law by which all duty on coffee and all taxes on an estate on which it is grown were remitted for ten years. John W. Foster, ex-minister to Mexico, officially reported in 73 that Colima was the most noted region, especially for the culture of coffee, on the Pacific coast. He said coffee promised to become the principal article of export and a fertile resource of wealth to the state. On the McCormick estate there are now forty thousand trees in bearing and twelve thousand new trees are to be planted every year for four years. Ex-Governor McCormick says he has looked into the matter now, partly because he says in seven years he and his friends will make a net profit of \$582,000; that their expenses in that time will be about \$370,500, and the land after seven years' cultivation will be worth two or three times the original cost.

The republic of Guatemala also appears anxious to enlist the co-operation of American capital. It recently granted exclusive right to manufacture paper for a period of twenty years to certain persons who have come to New York and expect to enlist capital here.

VANDERBILT—WEBB.

Marriage of the Millionaire's Youngest Daughter.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Miss Lella Osgood, youngest daughter of W. H. Vanderbilt, was married this afternoon at St. Bartholomew's church to Dr. Wm. Seward Webb, son of General James Watson Webb. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. S. Cooke, rector of St. Bartholomew, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Howland, rector of the church of Heavenly Rest. Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction. Creighton Webb, brother of the groom, was organist at the ceremony. Miss Vanderbilt leaning on the arm of her father was met at the chancel by the groom. The bride was attired in a dress made by Worth of Paris.

The church was densely crowded by the elite of the city, many having tickets being unable to gain admission. The reception was held at the house which was decorated with flowers and an orchestra discoursed sweet music.

Many elegant presents were displayed, among them magnificent diamonds from the mother of the bride, and diamonds and silver from Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills and others.

It was reported that the father of the bride had presented Mrs. Webb his present residence on Fifth avenue and a check for \$250,000. The bridal couple started on a tour and will return in January, when a reception will be given in the new residence of the bride's parents.

THE KANSAS DESPERADOES.

Not Yet Captured—Their Progress and Fights.

HUNNEWELL, Kas., December 21.—The desperadoes who "rounded up" Caldwell have undoubtedly escaped. On Sunday about eight o'clock they came upon some freights and took five horses. They also made them cook supper and feed their horses before they left. They next exchanged these horses for five others at a ranch below. They had a fight last night at Sanford's ranch on Wagon Creek, where they took some saddles.

They travel only by night. In the fight at Dugout Jim Talbot had his forefinger shot off, and Dug Hill was shot in the heel. They are evidently aiming for Old Mexico. Talbot is a noted desperado. He killed the marshal and deputy marshal at Elliot, Texas, in the spring of 1880, and two years ago killed two negroes in the Creek Nation without cause. He was also one of "Billy the Kid's" gang of cut-throats. A message just in says the sheriff is in hot pursuit, and sent back for a reinforcement of twenty picked men to meet him at the cantonment, Indian Territory.

English and Colonial Bishops.

LONDON, December 22.—Archbishop of Canterbury has written a letter to the clergy anxiously directing attention, from a Christian point of view, to the vast movements of people for years going from Europe to the British colonies, especially between England and America. He says an endeavor is about to be made to establish more direct communication between the church at home and the colonial churches, with a view to the spiritual welfare of the emigrants. The archbishop says the proposal has obtained the hearty consent of many of the Anglican bishops in America.

THE HOME.

giving receipts for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of clothing or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The home department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

THE WEEKLY HERALD

embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

THE FAIR DEPARTMENT

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest, as well as the most practical discussions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising cattle, poultry, grains, trees, vegetables, etc., etc., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

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QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, December 22.

Silver bars, 1.12 1/2.
Money, 4.
Governments, steady.
Stocks, weak.
The following are the quotations:

United States 4's, 118 1/2 Northern Pacific, 34 1/2
" 5's, 102 1/2 Kansas Pacific, 10 1/2
" 6's, 102 1/2 K. P. (Denver div.), 108 1/2
" 7's, 102 1/2 Denver & Rio Grande, 108 1/2
Union Pacific, 117 D. S. P. & P., 102
Central Pacific, 111 1/2

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific, 118 Hannibal & St. Joe, 95 1/2
Central Pacific, 119 Lake & Western, 10 1/2
Northern Pacific, 34 1/2 Jersey Central, 116 1/2
Texas Pacific, 49 M. & T., 36 1/2
Chicago & North Western, 125 1/2
New York Central, 132 1/2 Ohio & Mississippi, 89 1/2
B. & O., 125 1/2 C. & I. & P., 133 1/2
P. & N. W., 125 1/2 Michigan Central, 89 1/2
S. M. & S. P., 102 1/2 L. & N., 100 1/2
Wabash, 41 Canada Southern, 32
W. U. Tel. Co., 18 1/2 Panama (preferred), 105
Am. Union Tel. Co., 18 1/2 W. F. & Co. Ex., 130
A. & P. Tel., 18 1/2 U. S. Ex. Co., 91 1/2
C. & A. T. Co., 51

MINING STOCKS.

Amie, 17 Hukill, 65
Bodie, 17 Hukill, 65
Boulder Con., 17 Hukill, 65
Big Pittsburg, 17 Hukill, 65
Baldy Mountain, 17 Hukill, 65
Breece, 17 Hukill, 65
Bull Pittsburg, 17 Hukill, 65
Columbia, 17 Hukill, 65
Caribou, 17 Hukill, 65
Chrysolite, 17 Hukill, 65
Crescent, 17 Hukill, 65
Dunkin, 17 Hukill, 65
Dunderberg, 17 Hukill, 65
Dodge, 17 Hukill, 65
Freeland, 17 Hukill, 65
Green Mountain, 17 Hukill, 65
Gold Strike, 17 Hukill, 65
Glass-Pondy, 17 Hukill, 65
Climax, 17 Hukill, 65

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending December 21, 1881:

Alton, Mrs. Moore, Joseph
Anderson, Mrs. McArthur, R. A.
Anderson, Frank McArvey, Clara
Bartholomew, John McKee, Mrs. L.
Borden, J. P. McIndoe, John
Berkshire, E. Meus, Charles
Reason, A. Morris, J. C.
Bowman, Frank Norton, J. S.
Brocken, Charles Nichols, H. C.
Brown, B. Parsons, T. A.
Caldwell, W. H. Peterson, J. D.
Cordwell, William Potter, William
Daniels, Henry Pratt, N.
Fowler, Mrs. W. J. Sander, A. E.
Favre, William Seward, John S.
Forster, William Smith, Mrs. William
Gault, Mr. Stubbs, G. S.
Glenn, Sam. Vance, James
Goodnow, Edward Walker, Mr.
Hardy, William J. Williams, J. R.
Harrington, M. C. Wood, Lida
Holt, A. T. Wright, D. R.
Jehow, R.
Kendall, F. A.
Lechner, M.

FOREIGN.

Cameron, John E. Wendler, H. G.
To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisements," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

R. I. PRICE, P. M.

A statement, regarding an alliance between Germany and Turkey has been circulated for the purpose of creating distrust at St. Petersburg.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

J. FIELDS & STUBBS.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.—Will practice in all the courts of the state. Office, North Tejon street, between 10th and 11th streets, in the Opera House block.

Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of all kinds of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at wholesale prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

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NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. XII

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24 1881.

No. 3

INGERSOLL.

His Arguments and His Methods.

By O. H. Rothacker in Denver Tribune.

Mr. Ingersoll is a great phrase-maker. He has many musical mannerisms. The element in his lectures which tends mostly to make them widely read is the exquisite fugue on domestic love which he is constantly playing. His arguments are not new, nor is the basis of his declamatory unbelief a foundation recently built. Voltaire sneered before him; Volney philosophized before him; Tom Paine railed and denounced before him; They were hard, logical, analytical and sterile. He covers the hardness and sterility with flowers of rhetoric. He adds to borrowed reason an artificial sentimentalism. Beauty and brutality go hand in hand with him. His infidelity is a little who lures to spiritual ruin.

Men with strong brains do not follow him, and therefore he is most dangerous. He is the apostle of the shallow; the demi-god of amateur thinkers. The graces of his oratory hold audiences which are above the substance of his speech. He bedizens impiety with pretty words, and exhibits reason as one would a puppet show to make the groundlings laugh. An eloquent juggler, he attempts to teach truth by trickery. He hides the snake under the tropical luxuriance of word-blossoms. Distinctly practical, he buffets at the fount of the essence is beyond him. He plays with language in that which is essentially spiritual and beyond language. He answers an organ tone with a jingle; a poem with a jibe. He is a phrase-buster preaching the gospel of unrest; a moment bawling at eternity. And yet this man has done more to injure Christianity than any one who has ever written or spoken against it. Lacking the finer fibre himself, he has been singularly influential in bruising or destroying it wholly in others. There have been many answers to him, but the majority of them have been utter failures in effect. So far he has held his own against the Christian world.

The reasons for this are palpable. An analytical examination of his position shows that it rests upon three pillars:

First—The contradictions of the Old Testament as contained in certain texts.

Second—The rapine and murder enjoined upon the chosen people of God in certain passages of the Old Testament.

Third—A sentimentalism which charges that the family relations are destroyed, and slavery taught in certain portions of the Bible.

These pillars would be pillars of sand but for the stubbornness and stupidity of themen who have attempted to reply to him. As long as it is maintained that the Bible, from Genesis to Revelations, is the inspired word of God, that those who wrote its various books were the inspired amanuenses of the Almighty, and that, in all the centuries from its first delivery to the present time, there have been neither changes nor opportunities for changes, the anti-orthodox will have an advantage which will strike every reasoning mind. The moment the theory of inspiration is abandoned, and the historical portions of the Bible are regarded as history, subject to the errors of fact and opinion which belong to history, and to the alterations of time, Christianity will be on a foundation from which it cannot be shaken. The essence of the deliverance is in a sentence from Matthew Arnold: "He (the historian) may give us, in the very same work, current errors, and also fruitful and profound new truth, the error's future corrective." Why should ministers of the gospel cling to this theory of inspiration? It is not maintained in the Bible itself. Indeed, the Bible is itself a contradiction of it. The Old Testament is a history of the creation of the world, of wars and conquests, of Jewish victory and Jewish defeat. Is it necessary to maintain that this narration of facts is inspired? The New Testament is a record of the birth, life and death of Christ, with a subsequent detail of the growth of His doctrine. Is it necessary to maintain that these historical books, colored by the minds and varying with the memories of the apostles, are inspired? By no means. What Christ himself said is thrilled with inspiration. What the men who read His utterances by a dim light, the men who disputed as to who should sit upon the right and who upon His left hand in the kingdom of heaven, the men who slept while He cried aloud in His agony in the sombre shadows and silent silence of Gethsemane, the men who deserted Him at the cross, and left him to breathe out the God-life upon an atmosphere tainted with jeers, what they wrote with imperfect understanding need not be called inspired, for all reason is opposed to it. It is of profound interest, but no more.

If what men have given as God's utterances are true, then the old charge, which has traveled down the years and lodged in Ingersoll's mouth that God teaches polygamy and murder, is true. It reason is consulted and these passages in the Old Testament are accepted as the utterances of men only, the charge falls instantly to the ground, and Christianity is in a position to fight back. The answer to the theory of inspiration may be found in the life of Christ. He was born in Nazareth, on the shores of Galilee. He was raised in a village, under the teachings of rabbis, whose lessons in customs and religion were drawn from the records of the nation as found in the Old Testament. Yet his entire ministry was a protest against the formalism, the ceremonials, the caste distinctions, the hypocrisy, the false doctrine which were so constantly taught. His life and teachings were utterly antagonistic to the interpretations of the Scribes and Pharisees, who taught the very doctrines in the Old Testament which to-day furnish Ingersoll, and those of his kind, such a rich source for argumentative guttaws and noisy denunciations. Christ saw the defects long before they did, and the realization of it was expressed in that terrible outburst, beginning: "Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye pay tithe of mint, anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law—justice, mercy and fidelity. Blind guides which you are, straining at gnats and swallowing camels!" The doctrine of the divinity of Christ and the doctrine of the inspiration of the Bible are by no means identical. It is not necessary to believe one to believe the other. Indeed, the latter belief is almost sufficient to destroy the former. What He did not teach, it is not necessary for His followers to teach.

When this is conceded there will be an end of text-mongering by loud debaters. The book-hunters will cease to pick over contradictions and hold a fresh one up in triumph whenever it is discovered. The men who keep their eyes so closely upon a detail that they miss the general whole will be less notorious than now. Contradictions will take their proper places as errors of man and truth will take its proper place as one of the "ordered

pulse beats of the Divine All." The vociferous declaimers who pass from platform to platform as prosecuting attorneys, with a case against the Almighty, will turn to other occupations, and Christianity will stand upon a rock instead of the quicksand. It seems to have chosen for a battle-ground. Then the insects upon the rosebush will not make one inveigh against the roses.

Mr. Ingersoll's second great position is that Christianity teaches murder and polygamy and destroys the family relations. It does nothing of the kind. If it did, murder and polygamy would be as common in America today as daylight, for Christianity is stronger here than ever it was in Judea. The Christianity which is taught in the New Testament is the Christianity which was preached by Christ against the doctrines of the Scribes and Pharisees which are recorded in part in the Old Testament. It is Levitical purity without Levitical hair-splitting. It is Essence simplicity without Essence asceticism. It is broad, and free, and tender. It is spiritual cleanliness thrilled with the pulse-beats of divinity. The utterances of fanatics cannot soil it. It is a grand spiritual poem instead of a doubtful chronology. What is outside is fragmentary, and it needs no additions. It is a harmonious whole in itself.

It is easy for Mr. Ingersoll to take a passage from the Old Testament ordering the sack of a city, and then dwell pathetically upon the picture of a babe being torn from "the thrilled and happy arms of a mother." This has been done often enough, though not with such happy phrases as he employs. But there is no argument in the position. If Christianity taught this once, it would teach it now, and a record of what was done more than a score of centuries ago is no criticism of the present. All the beauty and pathos of the home circle center in Christianity to-day. What is more exquisite and tender than a child kneeling at the feet of a lovely mother and lisping with sleep-clogged tongue the simple prayer which has been taught it? Mother-love and religion are so entwined as to be almost identical. The child grows in years, and the wrinkles gather upon the loving face that had beamed above him. He goes out into the world, where there are ambitions and hopes and disappointments and realizations, unrest and strife—the world in which he is unjust, and injustice comes to him in turn, the world in which childhood becomes a tender reminiscence, as vague as the perfume of a garden in the silence of a summer night, and the present grows hard and metallic. And yet, though the years carry him on and away, down devious and narrow paths, the blessing of the old tender time is ever with him. The head which bent over him then has grown gray; the voice has grown tremulous and tired; the feet step wearily and cautiously down the shadowy declivity, yet the undying love still sends its message for him to the heart of the undying love, which, in the form of a Galilean peasant, walked the straggling streets of Nazareth nineteen centuries ago. This is not born of a doctrine of rapine. Mr. Ingersoll. It may be a superstition, but it is a beautiful one. It may be the scotch of intellectual hardness, but it is tender, nevertheless. It may be a doctrine of folly and falsehood, but it is folly begotten of love, and a falsehood which is a beautiful idyll. Men may sneer at it, but when the sneer comes one can not help thinking of the wild, haunting, despairing cry which came from Alfred de Musset on his death-bed: "Poisoned from youth with the writings of the encyclopedists, I early imbibed the sterile milk of impiety. Human pride, that god of insanity and impiety, closed my mouth to prayer. How miserable are those men who have railed at that which can save a human soul! I was born in a corrupt age, I have much to expiate. Pardon, O Christ, those who blaspheme!"

Because there are bad artists, one can not condemn art. Because there are bad poets, one can not condemn poetry. Because there are bad Christians, one can not condemn Christianity. There are dividing lines between the false and the seeming, and only the reason which Mr. Ingersoll boasts as the basis of his doctrine is necessary to throw the distinction under the light of a calcium. He holds reality responsible for the pretense. He talks of genuineness when he means hypocrisy. It is true that men enter the church as a means of individual advancement. It is true that the church is sometimes cowardly enough to accept the one-tenth as a title of that which was not honestly earned. It is true that pretentious piety can hold its own at times against the purity which should overthrow it. It is true that the name of the just has covered injustice, and that falsehood has been a noisy partner of truth. Yet all these do not ally the pure metal.

They may deceive, but they do not change the order and make untruth truth. Those who attempt it are the victims. Those who suffer it are worse if they are willing knaves; they are to be pitied if they are pious dupes. The sham which Mr. Ingersoll talks of in churches, the wars which he talks of in the history of the churches, have nothing to do with religion. A church is merely the expression of truth. If it is incomplete the truth is not hurt. It is not the less the truth. It is still the expression that is awkward. Because Raphael is copied by a fool is he the less Raphael? Because God is travestied by men is he less God?

The argument will not do. One must deal with realities. He must take things as they are, and not as they are represented to be. There has been bigotry in the church. But there has been persecution in the religion. There has been persecution in the church. But there has been none in religion. Persecution is bigotry armed and in action, and bigotry is the bastard of unbelief, but that which is beyond it—the great living truth—cannot be held responsible. It has not the bar sinister. They are separate, and should be so held. The scornful analysis of the scriptures which free thought is fond of making cannot be applied in one case and ignored in another. To sustain a system of unbelief there must be a harmony of method. Justice cannot charge religion with the wrong-doings of its pretended votaries. It must concede that in their wrong-doing they are doing that which is expressly forbidden, and, therefore, no matter what their protestations may be, they are as much the opponents of religion as those who openly avow infidelity. Indeed, they are worse than the latter, for their hypocrisy makes them sneak-thieves, stealing a name to which they have no right.

It is not fair to talk of St. Bartholomew's day in the discussion. It is not fair to take the exaggerated traditions of the Inquisition. It is not fair to note the record of blood in the middle ages. It is not fair to cite martyrs and imprisonments. As arguments against the cruelty and short-sightedness of

ambition and fanaticism these are all effective. As arguments against religion they have no force. Doctrine has too often been made a scape-goat for conspiracies of state; the church has too often been made a city of refuge for tainted reputations. Yet the higher teaching is not changeable with the effects of the lower teaching. That which has been done by men in its name cannot be laid at its threshold. The quarrels of creeds, the fanaticism of forms, the assertiveness of sects, are all supplementary. They are finite additions to the infinite.

Mr. Ingersoll says that Christ was a great man, a manly man, a lover of freedom, but no more. That He was enthusiastic, but not inspired. That He was universal, but not divine. The position admits of little argument. It is above the cackle of the present and the turmoil of petty reasonings. The divinity of Christ must rest upon belief. It is not a subject to be made the football of pros and cons. The grand simplicity of the life He led, the pastoral beauty of His wanderings and teachings along the highways and through the byways of Galilee, the splendid courage with which He taught the truth that was to be the light of the world, in the face of the death which was sure to come, the marvelous quality of His words which gave them a universality which will reach to the end of time, the sweet manliness, the exquisite justice, the broad generosity which marked His every step—all these may belong to earth and to man, but they have never been repeated in any life which has lived since, nor were they known in any life which had been lived before Him. He preserved the harmony to the last, against temporal and church power, and at the end He was the joint sacrifice of both. Only in His utterances in the last hours is there found anything for the quibblers to pick over, and these are His words in the garden. And what is there in them? When the stern, starless darkness hung over the olives of Gethsemane and the disciples who could "not watch one hour" were asleep, when the winds shuddered eerily through the shrinking leaves, when the spirit of dread stood like a sentinel between the time that had come and the morrow that was to be an end yet a beginning, when the God-life that had been a poem of grace and love and light was wandering down the valley of the shadow to the deeper blackness of a tragedy, is it strange that the great sad-eyed Soul of Humanity who was both man and God should have suffered like the one and endured like the other. It is the accepted theory of free thought that it was the fear of death, born in Him, which thrilled through the patios of that wild cry: "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me!" Yet it is not more probable that He was the profound sorrow and pity that His people were about to commit a great and causeless crime that forced the words? Does not the latter prayer which came from His whitening lips, when, with unutterable love, He looked from His dimmed and dying eyes upon His murderers, and a Mediator in the death which was His life, cried out: "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!" support a newer theory. Perhaps not! They say that He was only a man. Ah, well! We are men also. Has the word two meanings?

Mr. Ingersoll says that the life of Christ and the doctrines of Christ are similar to the life of Buddha and the doctrines of Buddha. This has been said often enough before, but repetition does not make it true. The statement only proves a lack of analytic knowledge. There are resemblances but they are only surface. Buddha was a prince. He lived in the languid luxuriance of an Oriental court until he became tired of life, and all that pertained to it. He saw sickness and sorrow and death about him, and the belief that to exist was to suffer became a conviction. All was vanity and vexation. Therefore he abandoned his magnificence, deserted his wife, assumed the garb of a beggar, humiliated himself and went out into the world to search for the secret of happiness. For seven years he sat under a tree and meditated, and when the seven years were ended, he found his answer, and went abroad preaching that happiness lay in utter annihilation, in a state of Nirvana, in which there was no thought, no action, no hope, no fear, no love, no hate. His heaven is a voiceless void. His reward is a serene Nothing. He believed in doing good, and he taught his belief—but in this the resemblance begins and ends. His doctrine is a doctrine of skepticism, a weariness of life, a dread of action, a repugnance to responsibility, an appeal for extinction. The parallel between Christ and Buddha is drawn by ignorance.

What is Mr. Ingersoll trying to do? What good results does he expect to bring about? What advance in morals or civilization is to be the consequence of his destructive eloquence?

In a confused way he says that he is anxious to free the world from superstition. There is no argument in this, for he cannot prove that Christianity is a superstition. Both the attacks upon religion and the defenses of religion rest purely on personal belief. There is no proof on either side. A violent churchman has aggressive faith. A violent anti-churchman has aggressive folly. Noise from one or the other cannot accomplish anything, because religion can be neither suppressed nor expressed by a noise. It is all centered in the words, "I believe!" The moment one goes beyond this he is in a chaos of doubtful reasonings and verbal entanglements. Religion can no more be defined than the perfume of a flower can be painted. It is as easy to say that materialism is a superstition as it is to say that Christianity is a superstition, and one is just as forceful as the other. On one side there is assertion; on the other there is denial; on neither is there a tangible testimony. The evidence is all intuitive and eludes language. The Christianity which Mr. Ingersoll says is a superstition is the policeman of public morals at the least. If it be nothing more than this it has that in it which should call for respect. Its evil influence alone is powerful enough to make its growth desirable.

If he should succeed in destroying Christianity, what then? After he has taken reverence from the heart of woman, after silence has succeeded prayer on the lips of childhood, after hope has flown from the tired brain of age, after the crucifix has been snatched from the rapt eyes of the dying, what will he substitute? There is nothing left but a doctrine of nihilism which may not assert and yet will convey a surrender of all moral and intellectual responsibility. Mr. Ingersoll is posing as a reformer, but to be a reformer one must reform something. What is there in a religion which teaches love, hope, morality and charity to reform? He may say that religion does not hold a monopoly of these doctrines, and they are also in the

moral code of the universe. But what of this? If the moral code is strengthened by a belief which adds to the recognized and unassailable amenability of humanity to civil and social laws an amenability to a higher power, ought not the support to be strengthened? The word reform carries in its meaning a pre-supposition of something bad which is to be changed. What is there bad in this spiritual assistant of morality? The truth is that Mr. Ingersoll misuses words. He recruits language which describes something noble and high and makes it capture a fallacious company of illogical statements and ragged and disconnected reasonings. No better instance of this can be given than his lecture on the liberty of man, woman and child. He incorporates his sounding appeal for everybody's liberty (which liberty, by the way, everybody has) in an assault on Christianity, and unthinking people who hear it go away with the belief that, in some way or other, he has made a point against religion, although they cannot indicate what the point is. He calls for social liberty as though there were social slavery, and leaves the impression that modern religion is destructive of the very admirable doctrine he advances on this subject when just the contrary is the case. This is utterly deceptive and unfair. One might as well quote the details of a Roman battle as an argument in an attack on the existing method of raising potatoes. There would be as much connection and logic in the latter as there are in Mr. Ingersoll's rhetorical soda-water about freedom. His words are the florid plumage of the peacock, but the voice with which he strives to speak to the inner nature of man is as discordant as the voice of a peacock.

There is one effect, and one only, which he is producing: This is harm. He is the idol of adulated young men who are deaf and dumb and daff in the world of thought, he is the gossip of little parrots who only remember, yet who deceive themselves into a belief that they think. He puts words into their mouths, and they, poor fools, holding that to be an infidel is an evidence of intellect, repeat them and statuize as Advance Thinkers. He tells them to "progress," and they at once proceed to "progress," but he neglects to show what they are to "progress" to. His doctrine is strictly a doctrine of subtraction. He takes away, but he gives nothing for that which is taken. He destroys, and then mounts upon a broken pillar and calls the ruin progress, and liberty, and reform, and many other fine names. But the ruin is still a ruin in spite of his beatific adoration of it and misuse of sounding substantives. And this is his triumph. These are his results. Claiming a position as a leader in the world of reason, his victories are only among those who have but the foggiest notions of what reason is. He is not a judge of Christianity. He is its prosecutor. With all his glittering phrases about wisdom and mother-love, he has made more bitter tears flow down the cheeks of mothers, who have seen the sons they had taught the better lesson wander off under the charm of our newer Pled Pledge of Hamelin, than any other man in America. He sows his seed of words, and the crop is pain and unrest. And this, he says, is reform and liberty.

Life is the child of truth. That which lives through centuries and resists the attacks of generations of hostile intellect has in it the vitality of authenticity. *Tempora mutantur et nosse mutatur in illis.* Things are plainer than they were and the world is growing reasonable. The contraction which bigotry urged has gone out of fashion and the newer doctrine of breadth is more in consonance with what was taught by the Nazarene. The centuries have outworn the places where He walked and talked. Fertility has gone from the fields of Galilee. The populous villages which once lined the shores of the Galilean sea are ruined and desolate. The fishermen who stopped in their hauls to hear His words are far-away outlines. The long trains of pilgrims which toiled up the steep sides of the Mount of Olives and found the first sweeping view of the Holy City, with its magnificent temple and glittering architecture, reward enough for all the trials which had been endured, struggle no more along the paths which their feet had made. The gossips who gathered by the wayside and in the shops to chatter garrulously of the peasant who called himself the Messiah are folded in the silences. The Roman soldiery who lounged carelessly in the tribune, have gone back to the earth from whence they came. The time and its teeming life form a picture vague and distant. Past it, events have swept. New years have been born, grown old and died, and history has added many chapters to the world's story. Wars and woes have been thrown heterogeneously into the lumber-room of the centuries, covered with dust and wrapped in the noiseless mantle of forgetfulness. Millions upon millions of lives have walked, hand in hand with sorrow and solace out of the mystery into the mystery again. Kingdoms and crowns have risen and fallen in the juggleries and jealousies of national rivalries, and the glory of one epoch has been the hopeless pride of eyes that looked back from another. Yet His doctrine still lives. The growth of civilization is its growth. The progress of intellect is its progress. The scoffers may cry out at it. Ribald tongues may turn the weapons of hate upon it. Hypocrisy may stab it under the fifth rib while heresy buffets it in the face. But it is eternal. Above the clamor of cant, above the desperate declamation of infidelity, above the tedious twaddle of formalism, above the quibbling trivialities of little-brained pretenders—sounding clearly through the discordant chorus—vibrates the last appeal which came from the Uncrowned and Crucified King, and it is an appeal for them—*Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do!*

The Angel of Death Not Wanted. Chamber's Journal. To people who in rash moments wish themselves dead, comes this parable, to show them that if taken at their word they would soon retract, and plead for life. "A certain feeble old man had gathered a load of sticks, and was carrying it home. He became very tired on the road, and flinging down his burden, he cried out: 'O Angel of Death, deliver me from this misery!' At that instant the Angel of Death, in obedience to his summons, appeared before him, and asked him what he wanted. On seeing the frightful figure the old man, trembling, replied: 'O friend, I pleaded to assist me, that I may lift once more this burden upon my shoulder; for this purpose only have I called you!'"

"Are you feeling very ill?" asked the physician; let me see your tongue, please." "It's no use, doctor," replied the patient: "no tongue can tell how bad I feel!"—Boston Transcript.

THE BAPTISTS' PROFIT IN ST. PAUL.

A Lucky Stock Speculation Relieves a New York Church of its Debt.

New York Tribune.

One of the most extraordinary and longest continued church litigations on record in America has just been amicably concluded. Nineteen years ago the congregations of the Madison Avenue and Oliver Street Baptist churches were united, and a leading feature of the union was that the property of the Madison Avenue church should be conveyed to the trustees of the other congregation. In November, 1861, much dissatisfaction arose over what the Madison Avenue people claimed was a breach of the understanding and in July, 1863, they brought suit to regain their property.

The case did not reach the court of appeals till 1870, and was decided in favor of the Madison Avenue congregation. The other appealed and in 1878 the decision was reversed. Each side had, up to that time, spent \$50,000 in legal expenses, and the Madison Avenue trustees found themselves, in addition, indebted to the other church for \$75,000. The settlement was made yesterday for \$67,000. The Madison Avenue society will continue its work under the Rev. Dr. Bridgman at the former edifice. The other society under the Rev. Dr. Elder is to build a new church edifice at Sixty-fourth street and Madison avenue and take a new name.

The circumstances under which the Madison Avenue church secured the means to make this settlement easily are peculiar and interesting. In March, 1878, when this church was confronted with a reversal by the court of appeals, in a cost to it of \$50,000, the members at once raised that sum and invested it to await the final decision of the court. Jeremiah Millbank and one or two others of the wealthiest and most prominent members of the church took upon themselves the responsibility for the investment, and put the money in St. Paul's railroad stock when it was very low. The subsequent great increase in the value of the stock enabled them nearly to double the value of their fund. The consequence was that the church was enabled not only to pay off the \$67,000 to the other church and put the latter upon a good financial basis, but to leave the Madison Avenue society a handsome surplus besides. As one of the prominent members of that church dryly remarked yesterday: "We Baptists always did lay great store by St. Paul." Mr. Millbank, when questioned as to the details of the investment, expressed an unwillingness to talk of it further than to express his gratification at the results, and to say that the investment was not in any sense a church speculation.

CHEAP NOBILITY.

The Market for Titles and Their Cost.

A German publicist has put himself to the pains of collecting a mass of information upon one of the most curious manifestations of human folly and vanity. He has entered into communication with the advertising agents, authorized and unauthorized—probably for the most part unauthorized—who undertake to gratify their greed for titles, orders and diplomas which is so largely developed on the continent, and is not wholly unknown in England. Advertisements are often to be seen in foreign newspapers offering to provide duly qualified persons with aristocratic or literary titles. One of the most successful traders in this peculiar line, if we can take the frequency of his advertisements as a proof, has his office in London, though we should judge from his name that he is not an Englishman. This gentleman, like most of those in his profession, from time to time issues a "price current" of titles, diplomas and orders; and we have had the advantage of studying one of his later issues. According to his own representation, he must have found some means of acquiring the confidence of a number of sovereign princes and of several princelings who seem to have the right to confer such precedences and dignities upon whomsoever they will; and who also pretend to an inherent capacity of founding knightly orders, converting petty schools into universities, and turning any plain "Mister," "Herr" or "Monsieur" into Baron or Count.

The more elevated titles of "Prince" and "Duke" are unobtainable within their compass, but these are only conferred by the heads of great states, such as Germany, Austria, Russia and Italy; and as the sovereigns and exchequers of these states are not under any pressing need of small sums of money, they do no business with the advertising trafficker in titles. It may be supposed that the agent above alluded to is a faithful adherent of the Vatican, as he places at the head of his list, "Papal Orders and Titles." Archbishops and bishops, we need hardly say, are omitted. The dignities offered to the purchaser are in all cases secular, and proceed from the Pope, not as bishop of Rome, but as secular ruler of the former states of the church. The papal order of St. Sylvester (the golden spur) is offered to auctioneers for two thousand five hundred marks, or one hundred and twenty-five pounds sterling. The Order of the Holy Sepulchre is cheaper, and may be obtained for five hundred marks less. The degree of a "paul count," on the other hand, is very much dearer; it is not to be had for less than twenty thousand marks, or one thousand pounds, and the candidate must be able to produce the necessary qualifications. What these qualifications are is not stated; but they may doubtless be known upon payment of an additional fee.

The Spanish orders appear to be comparatively cheap, and we presume that the reason is to be found in the general feeling of uncertainty as to the duration of the rival Spanish dynasties. The agent has three sorts at his disposal; and the qualified purchaser may become either a Knight of the Order of Isabella, the Order of Charles III., or the Order of Ferdinand. He can also obtain the Portuguese "Christus Order" for the trifling ten thousand marks, or five hundred pounds.

The advertiser is also honored with the confidence and custom of Mohammedan as well as Christian sovereigns, the Sultan of Turkey and the Shah of Persia empowering him to operate between them and European gentlemen who may be greedy of magnificent eastern distinctions. The sultan, in spite of his chronic need of money, insists upon holding the Osmanje order of the first class at a very high figure; it is not to be procured for less than eighteen thousand marks. But his Ottoman majesty graciously consents to allow the third class of the same order to be sold by the agent for six thousand marks, or three hundred pounds. The Shah is far less exacting. The order of the Sun of Nasir Eddin is the very cheapest knighthood in the universe; it costs only five hundred marks, or twenty-five pounds. Any European who purchases it can stick the word "Chevalier" in

front of his surname. There is one drawback—the speculative shah only confers his "Suns" in the very cheap shape of photographs; the buyer must subsequently provide himself with the original decoration at his own cost; and the cost is left undefined.

The emperor of Brazil permits the agent to offer his poetically named Order of the Rose for forty pounds, or eight hundred marks. The knighthood of the Greek Order of the Redeemer, the Serbian Order of Takova, and the Montenegro Order of Daniloff, are to be had from our advertiser at the cost of fifty pounds each. The domestic Order of the Star, conferred upon members of the court of the prince of Monaco, may be obtained through the agency for about thirty-five pounds.

Certain orders, which were formerly conferred by a few privileged noble houses and which are usually believed to be extinct, may be had at a ridiculous figure. Among these latter is the Knighthood of Saint Saviour du Mont Royal. It is in the gift of the Marquis de Ragny, and it is now offered through the agent for five pounds, or one hundred marks, while the Grand Cross of this Order, the very cheapest legitimate decoration in the world, costs only fifteen shillings.

Countships, baronies and diplomas of nobility are somewhat dearer than orders. All the argumentative eloquence and commercial capacity of the advertiser have failed to prevail upon the little republic of San Marino to sell the aristocratic title of graf, earl or count, for less than fifteen thousand marks, or seven hundred and fifty pounds; the valid "Barony" of the same republic, however, may be had for four thousand marks; which shows that the dignity of a count, in the estimate of this unrepentant pretty republic, is nearly four times as valuable as that of a baron. The agent assures us that a barony of the Papal See may be had for two hundred and fifty pounds. Some of these titles, we are informed, convey the stupendous privilege of being familiarly addressed by sovereign princes as "Cousin."

The gentlemen who covet academical titles are not forgotten by the advertiser; but it is worthy of note that the university degrees upon his book are derived from America. Even the doctorate of Philadelphia, in spite of recent exposures, is included in his price current. It is due to him to say that he solemnly demands "proper qualifications" from all persons who wish to avail themselves of his mediation. The applicant must give a written reply to certain printed questions as to the "merits" which he possesses and the "services" which he has rendered, especially in the direction of almsgiving and assistance to benevolent institutions.

Ancient Female Inventors.

Quarterly Review.

Nitocris, the spouse of Nebuchadnezzar, is described by M. Baudrillard as the soul of his works, and to her is attributed the design of the lake named after her, which served the double purpose of a fortification and a dam against the Euphrates when in flood. The famous hanging gardens are also attributable to female influence, to the longing of a Median princess, born in a more elevated region, for the coolness and shade of her native mountains. There were five of these gardens, about four English acres each, on terraces supported by columns and covered with mould thick enough for the largest trees to take root in it. One of the columns was hollow and contained a hydraulic machine to raise the required quantity of water. In fact, the art of gardening, with all its modern appliances, including irrigation and the transplantation of grown trees, was practised in Babylon as effectively as in the Bois de Boulogne or Hyde Park.

The Roman writers speak of silk as a product of India, and it was unknown in Europe, except as an imported and rare article, prior to the sixth century; but the Chinese claim for an empress, named Siling-Chi, who lived B. C. 2650, the discovery of the art of breeding and domesticating silk worms, that of winding off their cocoons, and the fabrication of stuffs of silk. She was deified as the discoverer in the threefold capacity, and down to our time, according to M. Baudrillard, the Chinese empresses, attended by their maids of honor, have been in the habit of offering annual sacrifices to Siling-Chi, and have deemed it a duty to rear silkworms. The export of the seeds of the mulberry tree and the eggs of the worm was prohibited under pain of death, and the prohibitory law was rigidly observed for ages, till a Chinese princess betrothed to a king of Khotan, unwilling to dispense with silk, contrived to smuggle some of the seeds and eggs across the frontier in her hair. But the secret did not reach Europe till A. D. 552, when two monks of the order of St. Basil made a present to Justinian of some of the seeds and eggs, which they brought from China in the hollow of their pilgrim staves.

He Turned Away.

New York Herald Interview with Jefferson Davis.

"I suppose you take a livelier interest in the subject of the reconciliation of the south and north than in any other. May I ask, therefore, how you expect that work to progress under President Arthur's administration?"

"How can I tell?" Mr. Davis replied, with sudden warmth; I lack the opportunities to inform myself on the public men of the day who have a voice in the administration." With a great emphasis he added: "I have shaken hands with political questions; and, moreover, I never allow any man to pump me." Davis dwelt with special vigor of voice on the word "pump," as though it was the object of his particular aversion.

"I think a time comes," said the former president of the confederacy, "when every man may wrap his mantle round himself, as I have done." This declaration had a ring of thorough dignity in it, and Mr. Davis, drawing himself up to his full height, turned away.

Eleven Simultaneous Messages on One Wire.

Baltimore Sun, December 5.

An Edison quadruplex telegraph instrument has been put into the headquarters of the Associated Press in Baltimore, and will be in operation to-day in conjunction with similar instruments at Washington, New York and Philadelphia. By this instrument a great advantage is gained over the old process for handling news. It is to an outsider a complex machine, and its mysteries are known only to the expert telegraph operator. Four different matters of news can be sent and received over a single wire simultaneously by its use. The Associated Press will now be enabled to send and receive its news with fourfold celerity. The limit of the capacity of the most powerful of these telegraph machines is said to be eleven simultaneous messages over a single wire. By this means such a document as the president's message could be sent in parts simultaneously over a single wire in a very brief time.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Press Comments on Composition of Committees.

Much Dissatisfaction Caused in Certain Sections.

CHICAGO, December 22.—The Times Washington special says: The composition of the railroad and transportation committees will be studied with care. Already it is complained that they reflect Jay Gould, but this remains to be proved.

The Tribune's editorial says: The committee on commerce was awarded to Page, of California, and here was made the speaker's greatest mistake as Mr. Page represents none of the great commercial interests. His district is not in any respect a commercial center, and although he is a gentleman of ability the position could have been assigned with more propriety to any one of many others.

The Tribune Washington special says: Mr. Townsend of Ohio felt himself entitled to the committee on commerce. In this opinion he had wide support, but Mr. Page, of California, had performed such services in connection with the speaker as to make it impossible to accommodate Townsend, and so this important committee went to the Pacific coast.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The morning papers almost without exception call attention to the dissatisfaction which exists with the makeup of Keifer's committees. The discontent seems chiefly to be in the west, though New Yorkers feel that they have been left out in the cold.

The World's Washington special says: It will be observed that Pennsylvania has three members of the ways and means and New York none. Current comment upon this fact is unfavorable, but the architecture of the committee on commerce is still more peculiar. The chairmanship goes to the Pacific coast in the person of Page, of California, and the Empire state is well without representation on it—Richardson, of a town in the state of New York called Angelica, not being regarded as a complete representative of New York commercial interests. Perhaps the great system of rivers on the Pacific slope is to be improved; perhaps there is a purpose to lift that vast section of country beyond the Rocky mountains into sudden Atlantic commercial interest. At all events the committee is liable to be liberal with public money.

PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS.

Some cool headed Pennsylvania republicans think Cameron crowding too far the matter of appointments in this state, and many friends advise him to a more conciliatory course which he refuses to adopt.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The Post, democratic, editorially says, concerning Speaker Keifer's committees, that many of them are not only incongruous but criminally partisan. It particularly condemns him for placing only one straight out democrat on the elections committee, and characterizes the ways and means committee as "simply brutally protective, but otherwise without form." It says the appropriations committee is at least liberal, and on the whole more intelligently devised than the others, but argues that the democrats should have been given seven of the members instead of six. The Post also says that the strongest committees have been given to the east, and that the pretended fight for Keifer as a western man was either a fraud or else the substantial fruits of his victory have been bartered away. In its news columns concerning outside comments on the committees the Post says the appointment of Page as chairman of the committee on commerce is alleged to be in favor of corporations and monopolies, and that in support of this allegation he is said to have some connection with the Huntington and the Pacific railroad.

The Post adds: "This is a notable fact, that Rosecranz is not on the military committee, where his experience would have been most valuable; but General Grant is and has always been bitter against Rosecranz, and Speaker Keifer had no choice in the matter." The National Republican says: "Keifer has well performed his difficult task and counsels all persons who feel inclined to grumble to imagine themselves in the speaker's place and see whether they could have done better."

SECRETARY HUNT'S CIRCULAR.

Secretary Hunt issued the following circular in consequence of numerous and increasing applications for the discharge of enlisted men in the marine corps made by senators and representatives in congress and others. The department feels constrained to say that no such application can be favorably entertained in the present condition of the service, unless the application be based upon such strong grounds as would entitle the applicant to be discharged on account of mental or bodily disability.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Complaints have been received that much difficulty is experienced in getting Indian agency supplies transported, caused principally by the failure of contractors to perform their duties. A large quantity of supplies are reported frozen up in the rivers of the northwest, with no probability of reaching their destinations before spring. It is the intention of the Indian bureau of the United States to hold contractors to a strict accountability for their neglect. The agencies are making loud calls for vaccine matter.

CHINESE LEGATION.

The new Chinese minister and members of the legation are expected to-morrow morning. The party is said to consist of twenty-eight persons, eleven of whom are servants. The wife of the minister is the first Chinese lady of rank who has visited the United States. The legation will live at the Arlington hotel until their permanent quarters are ready. A parlor and suite of rooms, including a private dining-room, have been handsomely fitted up for the minister and wife. Separate quarters are prepared for the attaches of the legation and servants. The party will occupy twenty rooms in all, and they are expected to remain at the Arlington about three weeks.

COMMITTEE GOSPEL.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The great feature of interest at the capital to-day was the announcement of house committees to which most of the members have been looking forward with impatience, many of them with anxiety ever since Speaker Keifer was elected. Naturally the most pronounced comments thus far heard in regard to the manner in which he has performed his difficult task, are those that proceed from two classes of congressmen. Namely, the members who have received good positions and the members who have been disappointed, owing to the comparative smallness of the number of prominent positions. Dissatisfaction seemed to be the prevailing sentiment expressed by representatives this afternoon, but disinterested opinions generally incline to a conclusion that Speaker Keifer has, on the whole, made a very fair use of his material, and that although some personal or political partiality may have been manifested in certain instances, the committees as constituted reflect the

views of a majority of the house in all important particulars.

The ways and means committee is thus properly placed under control of friends of protective tariff, but free traders are represented by three of the ablest leaders and the moderate tariff men are also fairly represented for adverse criticism in that three Pennsylvanians, namely Kelley, Randall and Errett, are given place upon this committee and it is similarly noticed that two members from Wisconsin are placed on the foreign relations committee, one of them being made its chairman.

A liberal innovation on all former practices has been made by Speaker Keifer in giving the democrats control of one of the house committees, viz: That on public expenditures of which ex-Speaker Randall is made chairman, the purpose being to provide them with a committee clerk and a convenient room for private consultation.

Territorial delegates were made advisory members of the following committees in whose deliberation they will take part without, of course, the privilege of voting: Magin, of Montana, military affairs; Pettigrew, of Dakota, territories; Brents, post-offices and post-roads; Ainsley, of Idaho, Indian affairs; Luna, of New Mexico, coinage, weights and measures; Oury, of Arizona, mines and mining.

It is perceived in scanning the full list of committees that the Pacific coast and Colorado have no representation whatever on either of the committees of importance to their interests, and that no votes in several others, such as territories and Indian affairs, in the membership of which they have usually had some part. In regard to such omissions it is to be noted, first, that the number of Pacific coast congressmen is very small, and secondly, that most of the corresponding committees in the senate are so constituted as to make up for the deficiencies in the house. For instance while the house committee on naval affairs has not a member from California, Oregon or Nevada, the senate naval committee includes both Miller and Farley. The Pacific coast has been specially well provided for on the house commerce committee. This committee aside from its general importance has special charge of all appropriations for river and harbor improvements of every nature. In the last two democratic congresses no representative of the country west of the Rocky Mountains was appointed on this important committee. The combined influence of Page as chairman and George as representing the northwest would seem to insure as complete a recognition of the Pacific coast as can possibly be secured. Page's chairmanship is the first one of importance held by any Pacific coast member for many years. Oregon also is unusually honored, her representative for the first time being accorded two important positions, such as are not commonly obtained by new members, even from older and more influential districts.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The subject of tariff revision will probably be brought up before both houses of congress soon after reassembling. The Morrill bill will be reported to the senate, and tariff reformers will antagonize it. The Garland bill, which was rejected by the finance committee, has some supporters, who will make a determined fight in its behalf without any prospects of success. Even all of the democratic tariff reformers in the senate do not approve of the Garland bill. Senators Harris, Beck and several others are in favor of a commission composed entirely of members of congress and appointed by congress. Their policy is to keep the entire control of the subject in congress and not entrust the revision of any part of it to outsiders.

These differences of opinion, however, as to the composition of the proposed commission will not divide the law and tariff senators against the Morrill bill. They will endeavor first to defeat that, and if that cannot be accomplished they will then attempt to unite upon some new measure, perhaps constructed upon by the Garland bill.

A sentiment in favor of some revision of tariff is steadily growing. Judge Kelley, chairman of the ways and means committee, has modified his extreme tariff views to the extent of admitting the revision needed, and he intends to draft a bill to that effect. The low tariff members contemplate that this move of Kelley's is simply a smart dodge of the protectionists to head off the growing sentiment in favor of a revision. Everything thus emanates from the protectionists suspected by the other side, and a bill for tariff revision will be introduced by Kelley. It will be antagonized as promptly as though it embodied the extreme protection doctrines. It is generally considered that a majority of both houses favor revision, but there are diverse views as to the means and methods that should be employed in making it.

INTERESTING STAR ROUTE CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The following correspondence is furnished by the post-office department:

WASHINGTON, December 15.

Hon. George P. Bliss, Counsel in the Star Route Service:

SIR—From examination of the records in this department I have been convinced that money has been paid out of funds of the government to certain persons, under circumstances which bring such payments within section 4057 revised statutes. In a number of instances the evidence seems to me sufficient to maintain suits by the United States to recover such moneys. It is on file in this department. Copies of much of it are already in your hands. In compliance with the law I hereby request that unless you shall differ from me as to weight of evidence, you will cause suits to be instituted in the name of the United States for the recovery of said moneys illegally paid from parties who received the same.

Very respectfully,

THOS. L. JAMES,

Postmaster General.

BLISS' REPLY.

Dear Sir:

The request contained in your letter of yesterday that suits should be commenced to recover moneys illegally paid to contractors with the postoffice department is received. I was and am unwilling that any idea should go forth that the criminal proceedings were to be delayed and civil proceedings substituted. If fraud, such as I believe can be shown to have been committed in these cases cannot be punished by convictions in criminal courts, it is more important to show this fact to the law-makers and the public, and thus secure a change in the law than to recover for the government even the whole of the amount wrongfully taken from the treasury. I do not believe there will be any hesitation on the part of the juries in convicting on proper evidence, such evidence as I believe we can present. Under this conviction I have temporarily put aside the question of civil suits and have devoted myself to the criminal cases. Even you, familiar as you are with these cases, can have little idea of the amount of labor which has necessarily been bestowed upon the preparation of them. Witnesses are scattered over a thousand miles; hardly one of them is less than a fifteen hundred miles from this city, and many of them are twice that distance. These witnesses have been sought by your inspectors with energy, fidelity and perseverance rarely combined in subordinates either in public or private life. Thousands of pages of testimony thus gathered together with that furnished by the voluminous records of the postoffice and treasury departments have been

examined, arranged and abstracted. Under these circumstances your request for me to commence civil suits seems to me to be timely. Personally I have no authority to commence such suits but you and I know the senior counsel who was yesterday confirmed as attorney general will not hesitate to give the requisite authority, for one of the chief reasons for his selection for that position was his avowed determination to press the star route cases. I shall at once transmit to him a copy of your letter and ask his approval. When received I will cause civil suit to be commenced in those cases in which the evidence in the possession of the government seems to justify such course. You will, I know, agree with me that those civil suits should not in any way supersede the criminal prosecutions for the punishment of the offenders is of infinitely more importance than the recovery of money. Civil and criminal proceedings will be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with justice to the government and defendants, though it is quite possible you will not find the progress so rapid as you desire.

[Signed] GEORGE BLISS,

Special Counsel.

AFFLICTED INDIANS.

Advices received at the Indian office this morning are that small pox is rapidly spreading among the Indians in the belt of country extending from Montana to Idaho. Inspector Haymouth reports to the Indian office this morning that the Kiekapoo Indians in the Indian Territory are in a starving condition. The Indian office will relieve them as soon as possible.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The speaker announced the committees were constituted as follows:

Ways and Means—Kelley, chairman; Kasson, Dummell, McKinley, Hubbell, Haskell, Russell, Errett, Randall, McCre, Carlisle, Morrison, Spear.

Banking and Currency—Crapo, chairman; Smith, of Illinois, Weber, Dingley, Moore, Cornell, Brumm, Buckner, Hardenburg, Flower, Ermentrout.

Appropriations—Hiscock, chairman; Robeson, Cannon, Barrows, Butterworth, Caswell, Ryan, O'Neill, Ketchum, Blackburn, Cox, Atkins, Forney, LeFevre, Ellis.

The chairmanships of the other committees are as follows:

Elections—Calkins, of Indiana. Judiciary—Reed, of Maine. Coinage, Weights and Measures—Fisher, of Pennsylvania.

Commercial—Page, of California. Agriculture—Valentine, of Nebraska. Foreign Affairs—Williams, of Wisconsin. Military Affairs—Henderson, of Illinois. Naval Affairs—Harris, of Massachusetts. Postoffices and Post-roads—Bingham, of Pennsylvania.

Public Lands—Pound, of Wisconsin. Indian Affairs—Haskill, of Kansas. Territories—Burrows, of Michigan. Railways and Canals—Townsend, of Ohio. Manufactures—Campbell, of Pennsylvania. Mines and Mining—Van Voorhis, of New York.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Shallenberger, of Pennsylvania. Pacific Railways—Hazelton, of Wisconsin, chairman; Harmer, Butterworth, Robinson, Hammond, Paul, Darrel, Farwell, of Iowa, McKenney, Bliss, House, Nolan.

Mississippi Levees—Thomas, of Illinois. Education and Labor—Updegraff, of Ohio. Militia—Strait, of Minnesota. Patents—Young, of Ohio.

Invalid Pensions—Brown, of Indiana. Pensions—March, of Illinois. Claims—Crowley, of New York. War Claims—Houk, of Tennessee.

Public Expenditures—Randall, of Pennsylvania. Public Land Claims—Pacheco, California. District of Columbia—Neal, Ohio. Revenue Laws—McKinley, Ohio.

Expenditures in Department of State—Deering, Iowa. Expenditures in Treasury Department—Belmont, Colorado.

Expenditures in War Department—Briggs, New Hampshire. Expenditures in Navy Department—Robeson, New Jersey.

Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Cannon, Illinois. Expenditures in Interior Department—Hubbell, Michigan.

Expenditures in Department of Justice—Willits, of Michigan. Expenditures Public Buildings—Errett. Rules—The speaker. Accounts—Urner, of Maryland. Mileage—Jorgensen, of Virginia.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

Library—Cook, of New York. Printing—Van Horn, of Missouri. Enrolled Bills—Aldrich, of Illinois. Census—Prescott, of New York.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Public Health—Van Aernam, of New York. Reform in Federal Services—Orth, of Ind. Laws Respecting the Election of President and Vice President—Updegraff, of Iowa. Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Wait, of Connecticut.

Payment of Pensions and Back Payment—Joyce, of Vermont. Additional Accommodation for Public Library—Rice, of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

C. R. McKinney, of Minnesota, has been appointed enrolling clerk of the house.

Professor J. E. Hilgard has been appointed superintendent of the coast and geodetic surveys.

Postmasters complain of the loss of revenue under the present partial payment of postage on first-class matter.

Postmaster General Howe telegraphs that he will assume the duties of his office between the 1st and 6th of January.

The weather being unfavorable to-day, Senator Miller is still confined to his residence by illness which appears to be of a type of malarial fever, but no doubt is felt that he will be able to be out again in a few days.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 22.—From the Mail-Express: About noon it became apparent that somebody was selling a great deal of stock, and with this temper speculation changed and extreme weakness in prices ensued. It seems to be a fact that Gould is on the war path and means to create all the bear market desired. A gentleman who has the opportunity to know Gould's views, said people who have been making this market place if they did not desire. They paid no attention to the warning and they are reaping the consequences and the harvest is in a fair way to continue. There are conflicting reports in regard to the Union Pacific. It is believed that the Van derbilt people are large buyers of stock, while Boston seems disposed to sell a short line and a considerable amount is believed to have been put out in stock. A fresh attack has been made on the Western Union, and it is reported that a pool has been formed by Keene, Belden, Ballou and others to short the stock to the extent of 50,000 shares.

Another Suicide.

DENVER, December 22.—John W. Davidson, a carpenter, committed suicide last night by taking poison. Cause, poverty and ill-health. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE JEANNETTE

Crushed in the Ice Off the Siberian Coast.

No Effort or Expense Spared for Relief of the Crew.

Additional Particulars from Survivors ---State Dispatches.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 20.—Lieutenant Anoultine, governor general of Eastern Siberia, who has just arrived here, brought the news of the steamer the North American polar expedition, which had been lost since 1879, had been discovered and assistance rendered the crew. It is believed here this refers to the Jeannette. The crew are said to have suffered no loss.

LONDON, December 20.—The finding of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette, was reported to a meeting of the Royal geographical society to-day.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The Commercial Advertiser prints the following: A private dispatch sent by the secretary of state to the Herald office this afternoon, announcing the loss of the Jeannette and rescue of two boats filled with men, containing three officers and twenty-three of the crew. The other boat has not yet been heard from, and is supposed to have been lost. Following is a copy of the dispatch: "Washington, D. C., December 20.—The following telegram has just been received from Hoffman, charge d'affaires of the United States at St. Petersburg: The Jeannette was crushed in the ice on June 11, latitude 77° north, longitude 157° east. The crew embarked in three boats, which were separated by the wind and fog. Number three boat, with eleven men, under charge of Engineer Melville, reached the mouth of the Lena river on September 19. Subsequently boat No. 1, with Captain DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve men reached the Lena river in a pitiable condition. Prompt assistance was rendered. Boat No. 2 has not been heard from."

(Signed) F. F. FREELINGHUYSEN, Department of State.

The managing editor of the Herald said he had no facts beyond these dispatches upon which he could base an opinion relative to the expedition. It appears to him that the steamer had been lost beyond recovery, and that the occupants of a boat among whom he feared was Collins, the Herald correspondent, was also lost, although there was hope they might yet turn up.

A CARD OF THANKS.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—In response to Hoffman's dispatch the following was sent to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 20, 1881. Hoffman, Charge, St. Petersburg:

Tender the hearty thanks of the president to all the authorities or persons who have in any way been instrumental in assisting the survivors from the Jeannette or furnishing information to this government.

(Signed) FREELINGHUYSEN, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The secretary of state and secretary of the navy had a conference this afternoon as to the best method to be pursued in reference to the steamer Jeannette, and agreed that the only thing to be done at present was to telegraph to the United States minister at St. Petersburg and request the government to furnish all the assistance in their power towards bringing the survivors to a place of communication so that they might be enabled to reach home questions. The sending of the United States steamer Rodgers, now in winter quarters in St. Lawrence bay, in search of the missing crew of the Jeannette was discussed at the navy department to-day, and the conclusion reached that such an expedition would be impracticable until spring.

RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 21.—A special supplement of the Official Gazette, issued this morning, announces that all telegrams from Engineer Melville of the lost Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette will be forwarded to their destination as promptly as possible, and that the most energetic measures will be taken for the recovery of the remainder of the crew of the Jeannette and those left on the ice at the mouth of the Lena river.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK.

The Standard says: Though the Jeannette has suffered destruction, Americans have added more glory to that they have already won in frozen regions. It concludes: It is more than possible that Lieutenant DeLong may be the head of a new race of those who fear not the spirit of those who dwell in the land of ice and snow.

WHERE THE JEANNETTE WAS LOST.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—George Kenan, of this city, who some years ago travelled a thousand miles or more up the river Lena, at the mouth of which Lieutenant DeLong and survivors of the crew of the Arctic steamer Jeannette recently landed, says: Where the Jeannette was lost is 150 miles northeast of the island New Siberia, 500 miles from the nearest part of the Siberian mainland and a little more than 500 miles from the mouth of the Lena. Probably Lieutenant DeLong, after abandoning his ship, made for the nearest point on the Siberian coast, passing to the eastward and southward of New Siberia, and striking the mainland between the mouth of Indigirka and the mouth of the Lena. If he reached the coast early enough in summer he ought to have found Russian and native fishing stations at the mouth of the Yana, Indigirka and other smaller streams, which fall into the Arctic ocean in that vicinity, and thus have obtained succor much nearer than the Lena. It is fortunate, however, that he did not reach the mainland until after the fishing stations had all been abandoned, and the fishermen had retreated up the rivers to their winter villages which as a rule are situated some distance inland. At the mouth of the Lena there is, I believe, a permanent settlement, and this seems to have been the appointed rendezvous for all the boats.

HOPE FOR THE THIRD BOAT.

If the third boat failed to reach the rendezvous agreed upon the conclusion by no means follows that it is lost. The crew may have found an inhabited station nearer than the mouth of the Lena, or been picked up by a Russian or a native fishing boat and carried, or guided to some other place of safety. In such case, they might not be heard from for a month or more after the arrival of the other boats. The third boat's crew should not be given up as lost until we have heard from all the villages along the Yana and Indigirka and Nizhni Kalina, which as a place of refuge was quite as near and quite as accessible as the mouth of the Lena. The retreat of these boats across 500 miles of an ice-encumbered Arctic sea to the Siberian mainland is a remarkable achievement, and one which is paralleled in Arctic history only by the retreat of Barents and his men and of the crew of Tegethoff from Franz Josef Land. The fact that DeLong and his men were three months at sea and on ice in open boats before they reached the mouth of the Lena is a fact which of itself tells a mournful story.

COMMANDER CHEYNER INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, December 21.—I have never had any fear for the safety of the Jeannette, said Commander Cheyner last night to a reporter, and I have not hesitated to say so in public. She was of unusual strength, being much stronger than many vessels used for Arctic expeditions. She had on board provisions for three years and there was no danger from that source. The fact that no dispatches were left by her at Wrangle Land proved nothing except that she was kept off the coast by ice. Other vessels have been out for years and have returned safely. The Victory, for instance, commanded by Sir John Ross, and the Investigator, commanded by Sir Robert McClure.

My opinion has been all along that the Jeannette was somewhere north of Grinnell's Land. I thought that after leaving Behring straits she had probably been caught in the ice and had been carried east by the circumsolar current which goes north of Sweden, then north of Asia, then past America and finally down the eastern coast of Greenland. If any expedition was to be sent after her I thought the way for it would be through Smith's Sound. Then the fact that two of the boats have landed near the mouth of the river Lena shows, however, that the Jeannette must have steered more to the west than I thought she would. Probably she found more open channels in this direction, and so went west and north instead of directly north. How she was crushed, of course, we can only surmise, as the men may have gone a considerable distance in their boats. I think that the third boat will yet be heard from. You see traveling in the Arctic regions is much safer than people suppose it is. Whatever happens, we have always ice under you. The open Polar sea is a myth and the percentage of lives lost in Arctic explorations is only guessed.

Henry Wilton Grinnell, whose father sent out two expeditions, came to see me this afternoon. He said he thought it was much safer to go to the Arctic sea than it was to stay and try to cross New York streets every day. The loss of the Jeannette, however, is an argument in favor of my theory as to the best route to the North pole. There are three ways, you know—Smith's Sound, Behring's Strait and the Spitzbergen route. North of Behring's Strait the water is shallow, and the deep ice is apt to stick on the bottom, thus making the passage difficult. In the Spitzbergen route the ice was so thick that the Dutch expedition under Barentz was unable to get through it at all, and I think as most Americans do, that Smith's Sound route is the safest and most practicable.

By the way, my plan to reach the North pole with Lieutenant Schwatka is receiving much support here. A committee will be formed in this city soon to co-operate with the British committee, and among others Grinnell has promised to be a member, and he has offered to act as secretary. This afternoon it was decided to name my ship after his father.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The Tribune says: There was a pleased family group at the house of William C. Walton, brother of Mrs. Captain DeLong, last evening. There was present Captain Walton and wife, the parents of Mrs. DeLong, and William C. Walton and wife. Mrs. DeLong left the city yesterday to take up her residence with her sister in Burlington, Iowa. She has passed the time since her husband's departure alternately with this sister and with her brother in this city. Captain Walton telegraphed to her at once the news of her husband's arrival at the mouth of the Lena river. "Mrs. DeLong, as well as myself," said Captain Walton, "has never had the least apprehension but that her husband would return in safety. He himself felt sure of this. He said he did not expect to come back in the Jeannette, however. He thought she would probably have to be abandoned and that the crew would have to take to sledges and boats and it has happened. William Walton said he took it for granted that it was in June of this year that the Jeannette had been abandoned. The spot he had determined upon was some 400 miles northwest of Wrangle Land. Mrs. DeLong, it was thought, would return to this city at once so that she would get tidings from her husband at the earliest possible moment.

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The Herald's Paris special says: Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs this morning that Gen. Ignatieff has just received the following telegram which I transcribe literally:

IRKUTSK, December 19—6:55 p. m. The governor of Yakutsk writes that on the 14th of September three natives of Hogan Ouloussdzegane at Cape Barhay, 140 versts or about 90 miles north of Cape Bikoiff, discovered a large boat with eleven survivors from the shipwrecked steamer Jeannette. They had suffered greatly. The adjunct of the chief of the district was immediately charged to proceed with doctors and medicines to succor the survivors at Yakutsk and to search for the rest of the shipwrecked crew. Five hundred roubles have been assigned to meet the most urgent expenses.

The engineer, Melville, has sent three identical telegrams, one addressed to the London office of the Herald, one to the secretary of the navy at Washington, and a third to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg. The poor fellows have lost everything. Engineer Melville says that the Jeannette was caught and crushed by ice on the 23d of June, in latitude 77° north and 157° east longitude. The survivors of the Jeannette were in three boats. Fifty miles from the mouth of the Lena they lost sight of each other during a violent gale and dense fog. Boat No. 3, under command of Engineer Melville, reached the eastern mouth of the Lena on the 29th of September, and was stopped by icebergs near to the hamlet of Idolatro until the 29th of October.

There also arrived at Balonega boat No. 1, with the sailors Niderman and Noras. They brought information that Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and Koger and other survivors, had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena, where they are at present in a most distressing state, many having their limbs frozen. An expedition was immediately sent from Balonega to make diligent search for the unfortunates who are in danger of death. Melville adds that money was urgently needed and should be sent per telegram to Gakoutek and Irkutsk, and urgently requested that 6,000 roubles be transmitted immediately to the governor of Yakutsk for researches, assistance and care, as well as for the return and conveyance of shipwrecked men to the house of the governor, where there is a surgeon who will bestow upon them all possible care.

THE RETREAT.

NEW YORK, December 21.—Cable to the Herald: The following telegram was received at the London office this morning:

IRKUTSK, December 21—2:15 p. m. The Jeannette was crushed by ice in latitude 77° north longitude, 157° east. The boats and sleds made a good retreat to fifty miles northwest of the Lena river, where the boats were separated in a gale. The whale boat in charge of Chief Engineer Melville, entered the east mouth of the Lena river, September 17. It was stopped by ice in the river. We found a native village and as soon as the river closed I put myself in communication with the command at Balonega. On October 29 I heard that the first cutter carrying Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve others had landed at the north mouth of the Lena. The commandant at Balonega sent instructions to the whale boat party, who are all well. Nideman and Noras arrived at Balonega October 29 with

relief for the first cutter, all of whom are in a sad condition and in danger of starvation and all badly frozen. The commandant, Balonega, sent scouts to look for them, and will urge a vigorous search until they are found. The second cutter has not yet been heard from. Telegram money for Irkutsk use to Irkutsk and Jakutsk.

The list of the people in the boats is as follows: First cutter—Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler, Jerome J. Collins, William Wilton, Louis Noras, Hans Erickson, Henry Knock, Adolf Bressler, Carl Gortz, Walter Lee, Neils Ivarson, George Boyd, Alexia A. torn.

Whale Boat—Engineer Melville, Lieutenant Donenhauer, Jack Cole, James Bartlett, Raymond Newcomb, Herbert Leach, George Land, Dentach, Henry Willsen, Mansen Aniequill.

Second Cutter—Lieutenant Chipp, Captain Dunbar, Alfred Sweetman, Henry Wase, Peter Johnson, Edward Shawell, Albin Kaihne.

The first cutter and whale boat are safe.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The Herald's special from Paris says: Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the governor general of Eastern Siberia, who happens to be at present in St. Petersburg, having received information of the arrival of the shipwrecked crew of the Jeannette in the region under command, immediately proceeded to Gakoutek and saw the emperor, who personally ordered that all supplies that were necessary for food, clothing, money and transportation should be placed at their disposal.

Mr. George F. Williams of the editorial staff of the Herald, says Jerome J. Collins, chief of the Herald staff with the Jeannette expedition, is safe.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The secretary of the navy received from Engineer Melville, under date of Irkutsk, December 21, a cable message identical with that cable from London last night to the New York Herald, to which the secretary replied as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 22, 1881. Engineer Melville, U. S. N., Irkutsk.

Omit no effort and spare no expense in securing the safety of the men in the second cutter. Let the sick and frozen and those already rescued have every attention, and as soon as practicable have them transported to a milder climate. The department will supply necessary funds.

(Signed) HUNT, Navy.

A DISPATCH FROM DENNETT.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The following additional dispatches in the correspondence of the state department relative to measures for the relief of the Jeannette, have been furnished for publication:

PARIS, December 21.

Hon. F. Freelinghuyzen, Secretary of State, Washington:

Immediately upon the receipt of the news from my St. Petersburg correspondent of the Jeannette saying that six thousand roubles were needed, I transferred that sum by telegram through Messrs. Rothschild to General Ignatieff, at St. Petersburg, with the request to draw on me for any further sum required for the succor and comfort of Captain DeLong and his party. I have to-day received the following telegram from General Ignatieff:

Have hastened to communicate to your correspondent the news as received from Yakutsk. Send him orders to the governor to take the most energetic measures for the rescue of the shipwrecked crew, together with authority to undertake all necessary expense, for which he has promised to reimburse me.

(Signed) COMTE IGATIEFF.

You will see by this that everything possible is being done by the Russian government to secure the safety and speedy return of Captain DeLong and his men. If you or the secretary of the navy have any suggestions I shall do my utmost to act upon them. I intend to send a special correspondent to meet the party on its way here and as it will be some days before he starts perhaps you or the secretary of the navy might wish to take advantage of the opportunity and send dispatches or forward messages from the relatives and friends of the party. My correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs me that the distance by wagon to the point where the crew are is four thousand miles. I also learn from St. Petersburg that the emperor has personally given orders that the necessary clothing, provisions, money and transportation shall be put at the service of the Jeannette party which gives full assurance that everything possible will be done for their aid and comfort.

(Signed) JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 21.

James Gordon Bennett, Paris:

Telegram with the news of your generous provision is received. Before its receipt I had sent the following cable to Hoffman:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, December 21, 1881.

Hoffman, Charge, St. Petersburg:

The president desires you to make provision for the immediate relief and return of officers and men of the Jeannette. Cable promptly the amount of credit you require and it will be provided by the secretary of the navy and myself. Also cable what steps can be taken by this government for the recovery of the crew of the missing boat.

(Signed) FREELINGHUYSEN, Secretary.

HOFFMAN'S DISPATCH.

The secretary of state received to-day the following dispatch from the charge d'affaires of the United States at St. Petersburg:

It is nearly six months since Garfield was shot, and Guitau still lives.

Henry Watterson has been to the Guitau trial and says he is as sane as he is.

Ex-Senator Platt of New York intends in the future to make Washington his home.

Two hundred and sixty-one years ago today the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

The friends of honest payment of the state debt in Tennessee are sure of a victory next fall.

Ohio gets five chairmanships, but only one of importance, that on patents. The general opinion seems to be that Ohio is left.

Congress has adjourned and there will be no cabinet appointments for some time. Politics will be dull for the next two weeks. But Guitau's trial still proceeds.

Alamosa puts in its claim for the military post as against Denver and Pueblo. Salida is still to be heard from. Colorado Springs don't think herself the best place in Colorado for the post.

Mr. George G. Sicksel, an old gentleman of 92, who is about to be married must have recently found a ring in his cake. There can be no other explanation of this remarkable phenomenon.

Pennsylvania has three members of the committee on ways and means. Yet she hardly deserves two from her proportion of manufactures. But Pennsylvania came to Keifer's help at the critical moment.

Judging from the composition of the committees, Judge Belford did not have the treatment from Speaker Keifer that he deserved. As he was one of the first and most loyal friends of Keifer's candidacy, it was expected he would get a high position on the committee.

The only possible changes in the cabinet are in the war, navy and interior departments. One of these will go to New England and another to the northwest. The other will go either to the south, the Pacific coast, Colorado, or Jerome B. Chaffee. This is about the size of Chaffee's chance.

The Leadville Democrat thinks that Leadville has lost the 12 per cent. between the bullion and coined value of silver. It estimates that this loss within three years has amounted to \$6,000,000. Does the Democrat think that if there was free coinage, the miner would get this 12 per cent? Or in other words would the free coinage of silver raise its value so as to make the bullion value and coined dollar the same.

The Leadville Democrat will not be the tail of the News. It shows itself able to do justice to Senator Hill when it says: "There is no truth in the rumor that Senator Hill has been in any manner opposing the candidacy of Governor Rountt for a cabinet position. On the contrary, the senator and Governor Rountt are in active accord, and the former is 'quietly, yet zealously, doing all in his power' to honor Colorado by placing Governor Rountt in the cabinet."

The Leadville Herald thinks that political scientists are too little acquainted with the practical working of the financial system of the country. Then they are not scientists in the best sense of the word. It is their business to study our financial system. Their method should always be inductive. A good scientist is one who considers facts vital and supreme, and builds entirely upon them. The political theorist who is out of the active world has now no standing and deserves none.

We present to our readers this morning a true story of the R. E. Lee mine as shown in the sworn evidence before the circuit court. We published a few days ago a story from the Denver News, which was evidently prepared by the attorneys of the Rogers' parties and was inconsistent in many instances with the testimony before the court. No defense of Mr. Howbert and his partners has been necessary, as they stand too high in our community to be even suspected of crookedness in these transactions. We print the story only to give information as to the real character of the case in which a decision has just been rendered by Judge McCreary.

Mr. Kiddleberger was elected United States senator from Virginia yesterday. He is quite a young man being only about forty years old. He is a native of Virginia and was born in the Shenandoah valley. He entered the confederate army at the beginning of the war as a private and was soon promoted to a lieutenant. Owing to a severe wound in the foot he changed his service to the cavalry where he served throughout the war with the rank of captain. At the close of the war he edited a democratic newspaper, but was meanwhile preparing himself for the practice of law. He has served for some years in both branches of the Virginia legislature, which is the only public service he has performed. Here he identified himself with the readjustment measures. He goes into the senate as an unpledged republican. He is called an eloquent and fluent speaker.

The new appointments to President Arthur's cabinet greatly increase the average age. President Garfield's cabinet averaged a little over fifty, or about his own age. The only member over sixty was Kirkwood. There are now five members of the cabinet over sixty, Kirkwood, Frelinghuysen, Brewster, Folger and Howe, and the average age will be about sixty. The average age of the French ministry is now 51, while Gambetta the premier is only 43. The average age of the French cabinet used to be sixty-five, but of late years it has been about sixty until the recent change. In England the average age is much greater. Gladstone is seventy-two years old and the youngest member of the cabinet is forty-five. The average will be over sixty. Usually and rightly age and experience are considered essential in the choice of cabinet advisors. The rise of the younger Pitt, who was prime minister of England at twenty-five, was an anomaly.

The Denver Tribune treats the Jefferson Davis story in the following neat way: "A good many of the papers discredit the story that 'Jeff Davis stole two and one half million dollars from the confederate treasury. There is nothing surprising about the story. A man who would attempt to steal away a part of the republic would not be apt to have any compunctions of conscience in a matter involving money simply."

The appointment of Mr. Spaulding as collector of the port at Chicago is not a stalwart victory. It is Senator Logan's victory. The stalwarts generally favored Mr. Nixon, the manager-in-chief of the Inter-Ocean, that stalwart organ which elected Mr. Logan to the senate and made such a gallant fight for General Grant in Illinois for a third term.

Wisconsin and California were the most faithful supporters of Keifer. As a result Wisconsin gets three good chairmanships, foreign relations, public lands and Pacific railroads. California, with three republicans, gets two good committees, commerce and private lands.

Judge Belford besides being chairman of the committee on expenditures in the treasury department stands second on the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and is also on the committee on public lands. Mr. Keifer was not allowed to do better by him.

Senator Howe is a strong and intelligent friend of silver which is a good reason for Colorado's rejoicing in his appointment.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

The rescue of a part of the crew of the Jeannette revives the interest in the explorations of the polar seas. Already considerable anxiety had been expressed for this vessel which left the Pacific coast in the summer of 1879 and had not been seen or heard from since September of that year. Last week there was a meeting of Royal Geographical society at which it was determined to seek aid from the government to rescue the daring explorers. There has also been great interest in France and the Scandinavian peninsula in the fate of the crew. Happily the suspense is almost at an end and it is to be hoped that all of the crew will be rescued.

The place of their rescue shows that the theory of the Herald was right as to the direction in which the Jeannette had gone. Admiral Collinson, who is the highest living authority on navigation in the seas northeast of Behring strait, thought that she had gone in an easterly direction, and would be found north of this continent. Lieutenant Howgaard, of the Danish navy, also thought with the Herald the search to the westward most likely to be successful.

These explorations have always been fascinating to the hardy sailors, and their history makes one of the most interesting as well as one of the most exciting parts of our literature. These explorations began with the Vikings in the ninth century when they settled Iceland. In 982 Erik the Red discovered the east coast of Greenland. In 1477 it was supposed that Columbus visited Iceland and Greenland. During the latter part of the fifteenth century, and during the sixteenth the Cabots, Cartier, Frobenius, Burroughs and others made daring attempts to find a northwestern passage. The Dutch merchantmen at the same time made adventurous expeditions, and one John Cornelius Ryp in 1597 reached 86° north latitude. All these failures to find a northwestern or northeastern passage led to an attempt in 1607 to find a way across the pole. Henry Hudson commanded the expedition and reached 81° north latitude. He failed, but the attempt was not given up until several other expeditions had been fitted out. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Russians sent out several expeditions which explored the northern coast of Asia.

The English during the last part of the 17th and the 18th centuries practically abandoned these explorations. But in 1818 the search for the New York passage was resumed under Sir John Ross. From 1818 there have been continuous expeditions made by Swedes, Norwegians, Austrians, Russians, English and Americans. The names of Ross, Franklin, Kane, and Nordenskiöld have been made immortal by the brave explorations of themselves and crew. While we have not thought these expeditions settled all of the vexed questions which have prompted them, they have added immensely to our knowledge of the polar regions and render a final solution more probable.

ETCHINGS.

Among the many beautiful things which may be bought for Christmas presents are some etchings at Howbert Bros. They are the work of Mr. Stephen Parrish, of New York, a cousin of the Hon. T. C. Parrish, of this city. Readers of the November Scribner will remember some quaint illustrations in that number, of Marblehead and vicinity. These illustrations were copies of the etchings now on sale at Howbert Brothers. Only twenty impressions were taken from each plate, and then the plates were destroyed. One of each of a set of twenty are in the collection offered here for sale. They will increase rapidly in value as soon as it will be impossible to get them. The artist has already been very highly noticed in New York papers in the criticisms on these etchings when they were on exhibition at the New York Academy. It is evident that he has a future. The prices run from \$4 to \$15 and are remarkably low for works of art of such rare merit and which it will soon be impossible to buy. The subjects are particularly interesting and cover an almost new field. The sea coast of New England abounds in quaint and beautiful views which are the delight of the lovers of nature. Recently our magazines have undertaken to illustrate it, but we think in no case has it been done in a more picturesque or truthful manner than in these etchings. The subjects are all striking and most happily selected. Since these etchings have received the high praise of the art critics of New York, and have been selected for illustrations in our leading magazine, any elaborate criticism on our part is unnecessary. We advise our readers at least to examine them.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The president's appointments have more than anything else given the country confidence that his administration will be wise and conservative. The appointment of the Hon. T. O. Howe as postmaster general will only increase this confidence. He was a friend of Grant in the senate and was friendly to his renomination in 1880. But those who differed with him in regard to Grant will be as much pleased with this nomination as will those who were especially identified with Grant's administration. No one expected that Arthur would decline to recognize the section of the party with which he was in sympathy. We should not have respected him so much if he had. It is to Arthur's credit that he has put into his cabinet such Grant men as Frelinghuysen and Howe. Both are men who to an eminent degree have and deserve the respect and confidence of the country. They have been pure and clean. Amid the dark days of 1873-76, when one after another of the country's idols were broken, no suspicion ever even tarnished the upright characters of these men. Had Grant only been fortunate enough to have been surrounded by such men the term "Grantism" had never been added to our political vocabulary.

Ex-Senator Howe has had a political life of remarkable length, honor, and experience. He was born in Maine in 1816. About 1845 he removed to Wisconsin because of ill health. He settled at Green Bay and soon built up a large legal practice. His success was so great that in 1851 he was nominated and elected judge of the supreme court of his state. In 1855 he resigned because of the insufficient salary and again returned to the practice of law. But his interest in the great questions which were then agitating the country did not allow him to remain long in the quiet practice of his profession. He took an active part in the discussion of the Kansas, Nebraska bill and other cognate questions. This interest and the ability which he displayed in the discussions immediately gave to him a leading position in the recently organized republican party. In 1857 he was put forward as a candidate for the United States senate and lacked only a few votes of election. At the next election in 1861 he was again made the candidate of his party and elected. He was afterwards substantially endorsed by a re-election in 1867 and 1873, thus serving eighteen consecutive years. At the end of his last term, he was next to Senator Anthony the oldest senator in consecutive service. During this time he was ranked perhaps with the conservative partisans, if we may be allowed to use such a term. He was always a strong and loyal party man, but his judicial training and temperament did not lead him into the mistakes which some of his less balanced party associates made. He perhaps best showed his loyalty to his party and his ability to discern the vital issues before the country in his opposition to the "my policy" of Andrew Johnson. Few men in public life had more to withstand in remaining true to his party than Senator Howe. In 1865, when Johnson began to develop his policy, it seemed inevitable that Wisconsin would go with him and sustain him. Randall, the war governor, a most astute and popular politician, was postmaster general. Senator Doolittle was little short of worshipped in his party. These two men, who at the time were the strongest and most prominent politicians in Wisconsin, determined to carry the state for Johnson. They had all the help that absolute control of patronage, successful political careers, hosts of personal political friends, and a long and complete control of the party organization could give to them. They succeeded in carrying the convention in 1865, and securing the passage of resolutions of endorsement of "my policy." Senator Howe saw the tendency of the times, and at the risk of his political fortunes, opposed this action. For the first and only time, we believe, he attended a state convention. He was beaten. He then participated in the deliberations of a minority convention which disapproved of this endorsement. This seemed like political suicide, as the election of his successor was to occur the next year. But the republican party true to its best instincts and traditions repudiated this "My policy" business in 1866, and the following winter returned Senator Howe for another six years. This is only one illustration of where his devotion to the principles of his party rose above mere personal ambition. Another feature of his career deserves special mention. He has never sought office. The honors that he has had, have come to him. In this day it is gratifying to note the success of this class of public men, which is growing too small for the good of the country.

Senator Howe is a man of rare social qualities. He unites with his legal ability and wide experience in public affairs, the strong common sense which are essential to make him a successful executive officer. There can be no question of his fitness for this high position, and the success with which he will administer its affairs. We congratulate the party on this appointment because he has been so faithful a member, the country because a statesman will control one of its great departments, the administration because his name is sufficient guarantee that the prosecution of the star route thieves will be vigorously pressed.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The speaker yesterday announced the house committees and they are quite satisfactory considering the circumstances under which he was elected. For example we notice that Hiscock was made chairman of the committee on appropriations. Courtesy required this as Mr. Hiscock was the chief opponent in the speakership contest. But it was known that a determined fight was being made against him by the stalwarts, but he is supposed to have nominated Keifer. Crowley was the candidate of the stalwarts, but he is put off with the committee on claims. The committee is a particularly able one. Mr. Kasson does not get a prominent committee, but this is probably due to the fact that he

was not in the last house. He stands second on the committee of ways and means which is a high position. Reed, of Maine, is made chairman of the judiciary committee. Orth has the chairmanship of the committee on reform in the federal service, and Burrows that of territories. Dunnell has a good place on the committee on ways and means, but no chairmanship. This disposes of all the candidates for speaker.

The committee on ways and means has the protectionist leader for chairman. This would not be objectionable if Mr. Kelley was equal to the position, because the majority of the republicans in the house favor a protective tariff. Mr. Kelley showed his poor judgment and very high tariff views in the recent New York convention when he presented a resolution favoring the removal of the tax on whiskey in order to increase the tariff on imports. He is a poor man for the position, but will satisfy the Iron and Steel association, in whose employ he has been for years. Mr. Kasson, the second member, has tendencies toward free trade, but will support moderate protection. Nearly all the republicans are protectionists. The democrats are divided. Randall, the strongest advocate of protection on the democratic side, is on the committee, as well as Carlisle and Morrison, who are the best democratic exponents of free trade. Carlisle is possibly the ablest man on either side of the house. The committee will report for protective measures.

The committee on banking and currency has been an important one for the past ten years. There has usually been a rivalry between the east and the west in its composition because of the different views of the two sections on the subject of the currency. For some years past the eastern influence on this committee has been small. In the last house four were from the west, three from the south, two from the northeast and two from the middle states. Of these, one from New England was a greenbacker, so that the eastern views were directly represented by only three out of the eleven members. This is changed in the present house. The middle states have five members, the west three, New England two and the south one. The eastern sentiment will therefore have seven of the eleven members. The chairman is from Massachusetts. For many years Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, had been chairman. The committee is a safe one.

The committee on appropriations is the only other committee where the names are given full. This is a well made up committee, consisting of the best speakers on both sides of the house. Neither tariff nor section play any important part in the composition of this committee. It is only a question of selecting good and careful business men who can clearly give their views to the house.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSE.

We published this morning comments on the composition of the house committees. They are not all favorable, but still the appointments are fairly good. It is a good while since any speaker has had so poor material to select from. This should be taken into account in criticizing the judgment of the speaker. The republicans have no tried or experienced leaders. Hence no one man had a pre-eminent claim to any strong position which his colleagues were ready to recognize. Each good position had a dozen claimants, each of whom was equally able to fill the position. This made Speaker Keifer's task particularly difficult. Looking over the committees we do not find a single person who is chairman who has a wide national reputation like that possessed by Garfield, Blaine, Hoar, Dawes or Butler when in the house. Take for example the committees appointed by Blaine in the forty-second congress. Then Dawes was chairman of the committee on ways and means, Garfield of appropriations, Bingham of judiciary, Banks of foreign affairs, Samuel Hooper of banking and currency, Samuel Shellabarger of commerce, W. A. Wheeler of Pacific railroads, Philatus Sawyer of public expenditures Butler of revision of laws and Poland of committee on insurrectionary states. These were all prominent men and strong men before the country, and are in striking contrast to the men with unmade reputations who now head the house committees. Dawes had been in the house fourteen years when put at the head of the committee on ways and means in 1871. Hiscock, Keifer and other members now so prominent have only been in the house four years. The republicans will have to do very well to hold their own with so little experience and majority. Randall, Gibson, Cox, Tucker and other democratic leaders who have measured their strength with Garfield, Blaine, Hale, Hawley, Butler, Dawes, Hoar and others are in the minority with ready wit and well equipped minds to take advantage of every republican mistake. In point of leadership we are weak in the house. We can only hope that new men will arise equal to the emergency.

Queen Victoria's Whims.

With regard to the "relic rooms," to which allusion was made last week, I understand that not only at Balmoral, but also at Osborne and at Windsor Castle, the suites which were occupied by the prince consort have never been altered in any way since his death. Everything remains as he left it. The rooms are kept locked up during the absence of the court, but, as the queen comes to each palace, they are opened, and lighted up every evening during her stay. At Windsor her majesty usually passes a part of each evening in the Prince Consort's sitting room, his suite adjoining her own, which open from the grand corridor. Frognore has been practically rendered unavailable as a residence, in consequence of the queen having closed up the rooms which were used habitually by the Duchess of Kent. This house was always an inconveniently small one, and the shutting up of the best rooms makes it impossible to accommodate a family and establishment there, which, however, is not regretted by the royal family, as it is a very dull place, and exceedingly damp. The queen passes every morning at Frognore while residing at Windsor. In summer her majesty has tents put up on the lawn, breakfasts in one, and writes her letters and transacts business in the other, driving back to the castle for lunch. Two rooms are kept constantly employed conveying the boxes of papers from Sir Henry Ponsonby at the castle to the queen in her tent.

PERSONAL.

The late Colonel Forney's Journal Progress, will be continued by his son.

John Quincy Adams was in the habit of reading the Bible through every year.

The daughter of the late Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, will spend the winter in New Orleans.

The Princess of Wales has just passed her thirty-seventh birthday. Maud, her youngest child, is twelve.

According to the Nevada City, Cal., Transcript, only five men in that city of 7,000 inhabitants, wear silk hats.

When President Garfield was sick Minister Lowell had to read and answer an average of 900 telegrams a day.

Professor Schairp, of Oxford, says that Scott and Wordsworth were the two greatest English poets of their time.

President Arthur was elected an honorary member of the New England society at the annual meeting held in New York, Tuesday evening.

MacLeod, of MacLeod, an eccentric Briton, has arrived at Nice with two huge cats, his traveling companions. Each cat has a personal attendant.

Queen Victoria, through her private secretary, Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, has acknowledged with pleasure the receipt of Mr. W. P. Balch's little book called "Garfield's Words."

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, fathers a national educational scheme which involves the expenditure of \$95,000,000 in ten years. Blair is a carefully trained prohibitionist.

Du Chailu is very fond of children and they are very fond of him. His imitations of cries of animals are correct, and he is good natured. To a little boy who asked him to pronounce his name he said, "Shall you do or Du Chailu?" He is forty-six years old.

Senator Hampton laughs at the story that his daughter "will soon make her debut on the stage." She has no ambition in that line, and the idea of becoming an actress never occurred to her until she saw a newspaper announcement that she already was one.

Mr. Walter Powell, M. P., who was carried out to sea in a balloon on Saturday, and from whom nothing since has been heard, is a Welshman. He was born in 1842 and educated at Rugby, and has represented Malmesbury as a strong conservative since 1868.

A boy under eighteen years of age wished to marry a woman ten years his senior in Vancouver, Washington Territory, recently, and as he had neither father or mother in the territory, a guardian was appointed by the probate court to give the requisite consent to the union.

The late Senator Burdette's household effects in Washington were sold last week. Senator Anthony, his warm personal friend, was a large buyer. Many society people were present and obtained souvenirs. The China, glass and silverware were very rich and substantial.

A Philadelphia Press reporter interviewed the prize fat woman, whose weight is 720 pounds. When asked, "Do you still claim to be the largest fat woman in the world," she frigidly replied: "Excuse me, sir, but I do not recognize the title. I am said to be the largest 'large lady' on exhibition."

The Washington Capital says that Secretary Frelinghuysen is far from being a man with a cold heart, and it tells how on a winter night, when the sleet was driving and a poor Irish woman was struggling along the icy pavement with a heavy bundle in her arms, he came out of his house on his way to a state dinner, and with courtesy invited her to take his carriage and tell the driver where to take her.

Sir Edward Thornton, who was so popular as the representative of Great Britain in this country, and who is now representing his country in St. Petersburg, is a type of that class of Englishmen born to the civil service, living abroad and remaining true to the habits of his country. Portugal, Mexico, Central America and South America were formerly his places of residence, as the United States and Russia have more recently been.

The pope, says a letter from Rome, had decided to wear the Pontifical tiara on the occasion of the canonization of the blessed Giuseppe Tabei, on December 8. The tiara, or triple crown, symbolizes the three dominions in which the pontiff lays claim to authority, viz: Heaven, Purgatory and the temporal dominions. One of the most valuable of the tiaras contained in the Vatican has been selected, and the jewellers are now at work altering and fitting it to his holiness' head, which is rather small.

Analysis of Mr. Chaffee's Support.

Denver Times.
If Mr. Chaffee goes into the cabinet he will have exhibited a great amount of strength, for he has had no assistance from Colorado without speaking of. It looks as if the president was anxious to appoint him, but did not quite dare to; as if he had announced the possibility in order to hear how strong objections might be urged before going too far.

The Wonderful Growth of London.

London News.
The great and rapid extension of modern London can hardly fail to strike the most superficial observer. Only a few years ago it was common to speak of the belt of suburbs round the great city itself as if it were distant from the main body, like one of the rings of Saturn; but of late the belt has become absorbed into the main body, or rather the body has expanded to the dimensions of its former ring. The process began ages ago continues, but with greater celerity than of old. It required ages to knit the cities of London and Westminster firmly together. It has required only one to bring the outlying villages of Islington and Hoxton within the scope of London proper; it has taken but half a century to link Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham with Piccadilly; and no more than twenty years have made Ealing and Acton part of the vast province of brick and mortar known as London. Town and townlet expanded to meet each other, and it is now possible to drive from Turnham-green on one road or Ealing on the other to Blackwall or Mile-end-gate, without encountering any substantial break in the succession of streets. In the process of agglomeration the first step is generally to build up the two sides of the main thoroughfare. A sort of backbone being thus established, ribs spring out in the form of lateral roads leading nowhere. By degrees, they reach other roads of equally undecided purpose, and frequent connection is established between the main highways. West of Hyde Park this process has been going on for considerable time. One extensive set of grounds after another has been absorbed, until the Park of Holland House itself is impinged upon, and the seclusion of Campden hill and Addison road "opened up" by many fashionable thoroughfares. Farther down the road in the same direction large spaces of ground remained till lately either as ornamental or market gardens, orchards or pasture. Brook Green, immortalized as the abode of Punch's one mill-titan, long preserved its rural aspect, though it was only a bowshot from bustling Hammersmith Broadway; and Starch Green and Sheppard's Bush maintained at least their original dimensions. By degrees building has crept either over such spaces or round them in such wise as to make them less circumscribed than Hyde Park. On the site of Bedford Park, as it was once called, stands the middle-class village designed in the Queen Anne style by Mr. Norman Shaw. Between Kensington and Chelsea the fields over which

Addison walked are now as much built up as Belgraveia, and walnut tree walks and orchards of mulberries have made way for roads, for so-called "gardens" and for spacious squares. Elm Park, the last unoccupied spot between London and the old gardens of Crompton, is now sprouting with streets and terraces, and Crompton itself is being rapidly covered with houses. On the riverside, between Chiswick and Chelsea college, a row of fine red brick houses has grown up, and the picturesque scene by the Old Swan only lasted long enough for Mr. Whistler to etch it. Prince's famous grounds are in the jaws of the devourer, which threatens to leave no green thing behind him. In the north-west similar work is in progress, as the mansions on Fitz-John's avenue testify; in the far east regiments of neat little houses appear all the way down the road to Ilford. On the Surrey and Kentish side, even to Sydenham and Chislehurst, Wimbledon and Peckham, the work of agglutination to the "great web," as Collett called it, is going briskly on.

"Society" Novels.

London World.
The novel of society is the most popular literary product of our time. Works of this sort the public must have, and the circulating libraries are bound to supply them. They are written, not to be artistic, but commercial, successes, and they have no more to do with literary proper than bonnets or dress-improvers. There is no novelty in the institution; they were turned out by the score fifty years since, as they will be fifty years hence. Their manufacture is more prolific than ever, because the class of readers to which they appeal is more numerous. They are devoured by a considerable section of the upper class, and by thousands of the middle and the lower-middle class. If we were not essentially a nation of snobs, they would be without patrons; but, seeing that snobism is daily increasing among us, the field of their attraction is proportionately extended. Between the society novels of three or four decades ago, and the society novels of to-day, there are certain differences. The former were romantic; the latter are badly realistic. They stand in much the same relation to each other as do the fictions of Bulwer and of Anthony Trollope. There was much that was absurd, stilted, and melodramatic in the Bulwerian novel; but it was occasionally redeemed by the ingenuity of its plot, its skill in dramatic construction, and the smartness of its dialogue. These qualities are not forthcoming in the Trollope stories of every-day life. During the first half of the present century all society novelists more or less attempted to emulate Bulwer; now their highest ambition is to apply to their treatment of the facts and personages of polite existence the method of the great Anthony. It is seldom that one encounters in these works any play of fancy, any fire of imagination, any ornament of felicity of phrase. The only substitute for pungency and epigram are curt sentences, more or less elliptical, and not, as a rule, too slavishly obedient to the laws of grammar. The duller and the more insipid are the *drumatis personae*, the truer, it is argued, are they to life, and the more the public like them. If the dialogue is tame, and is only relieved from commonplace by scandalous innuendoes, what would you else? That is the way in which society prattles in the drawing rooms of the present. It is not, you are told, the business of a novelist of society to represent people as better, or wiser, or wittier than they are. Let him aim at a mere transcript from experience, and he will have done his duty.

Since the public will have it so, and it is not the business of novelists to improve the public taste, nothing is to be gained by complaining. At the same time this inartistic realism, nervous and invertebrate as it is, is deadly dull to all readers of any education or taste. If these fictions are occasionally dipped into by persons who are capable of enjoying novels of a superior kind, it is mainly because they are animated by a spirit of curiosity, and wish to know who of their friends are "taken off." They like to identify the prototypes of the precociously vicious young nobleman and the abandoned matron with well-known personages of the period. There is just the possibility that they may recognize the lineaments of their own character and career. The more numerous and the less select public is conscious of an analogous pleasure. It is delightful to feel that under the guise of fiction real facts of the most authentic nature are related; that the elopements and the horsewhippings, the trials in the divorce court, and the revelations in the bankruptcy court, have actually occurred. The novel is a literary product which will always be popular; and the charm that story-telling has is as great for the old as for the young. But it may be seriously doubted whether the mischief which novels of the sort now spoken of are calculated to do can be counterbalanced by the amusement they give.

A Curious Smuggling Story.

North British Advertiser.
There is quite an old fashioned flavor about the smuggling story which comes from St. Heller's, and reminds one of the merry days of which Captain Maclure writes in such dashing style. The officers of H. M. S. Dasher received information that on Saturday an attempt would be made to run a cargo of brandy ashore. The person who gave the information described the sort of boat that would be employed in this illegal venture, and was able to afford an idea of the time when the business was likely to come off. Strict watch was kept by the gallant Dasher, and vigilance was rewarded at length by the appearance of a little craft which bore a close resemblance to the expected smuggler. Everything had been prepared with a view to this incident. A boat was manned by a number of the crew who had been told off for the purpose, and in a very few moments a hot chase after the suspected vessel was begun. Seeing this, the men in the smuggler gave way with a will, and over several miles of salt water pursued and pursued struggled desperately. But the sailors were too good for the reprobates, who had probably weakened themselves by too hearty an indulgence in their own liquors, and at length the runaways were reached and ordered to surrender. This they did; and on investigation, surely enough, a number of casks were found lashed alongside. As a matter of course the crew of the smuggler were detained as prisoners; but the curious part of the matter was that they did not seem to care in the least, and even appeared to be much amused at the situation. What this demeanor could possibly signify greatly perplexed the captors, but at length it occurred to them to examine the brandy. A cask was opened, and then the secret came to light. No brandy, but salt water was in this cask, and further investigation only discovered more salt water. There is too much reason to fear that the boat concerning which information had been given was nothing better than a decoy, run for the purpose of attracting the Dasher's attention while the smugglers, undisturbed by the fear of discovery, conducted their nefarious business in peace and security elsewhere.

Death of a Millionaire.

CHICAGO, December 22.—John E. O. Wesley, a millionaire, who was obliged to take and hold some Chicago property in spite of his protest some forty years ago, and who became rich through these means, died yesterday. It is said that he owns twenty acres in the heart of the city.

We have received several kind notices on our enlargement of the GAZETTE. We may add it is only for the holidays. We preferred this to issuing a supplement.

Ex-Senator Howe still seems to have a good chance to go into the cabinet.

Colonel John Hay has declined to be a candidate for congress from the Cleveland district.

Utah is receiving more notice in the present congress than any other state or territory. If the Mormons don't go, it will not be for want of attempted legislation.

The letter of Mr. Blaine to Minister Lowell will be read with great interest. It is forcible and clear. One almost regrets that Mr. Blaine is to write no more state papers.

Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, made himself prominent yesterday by a civil service bill and a most remarkable bill on finance. They will fix his position among the cranks.

Congress is now having a flood of funding and anti-national bank bills. But they will do no injury. The country has most emphatically repudiated all such quack legislation, and now sees the wisdom of its course.

Mr. Blaine denies all the rumors about his future plans. He says he simply intends to live in Washington this winter. But this means a good deal for Blaine. It means that he will do what he can to advance his chances for the presidency. President Arthur can well afford to give him one of the first-class missions rather than have him so near.

We laugh a good deal about Mr. Tilden, but certainly he has still a wonderful hold on the democratic party. This is easy to explain. Under Mr. Tilden the party came nearer winning the presidency than at any time since 1856. This gave Mr. Tilden prestige. Montgomery Blair and several others are already beginning to urge his nomination for 1884.

The Bellefonte (Pa.) Republican, though strongly protectionist, was disgusted with the New York protection convention. It was composed of a few hundred manufacturers each of whom was selfishly striving to advance his individual interests. The Republican remarks this "was not a gratifying outgrowth of the grand principles taught by the departed Carey."

The contest in Tennessee is likely to turn on the question of paying the state debt. But it will be a different contest from the one in Virginia. There the democratic party was not sincere in its professions and was fighting for party success rather than honest payment of state debt. In Tennessee the debt paying party will make the fight one entirely of principle and will win too.

Hon. B. H. Brewster, the new attorney general, will be considered a very good appointment, so far as his personal fitness for the office is concerned. He has held a leading position at the Philadelphia bar for thirty years. He is a man of high personal character and a loyal Republican. With the possible exception of Frelinghuysen, he will be the most polished member of the cabinet.

Guiteau shows a great deal of shrewdness for an insane man. The skill with which he turned the point of one of the experts yesterday shows this. The witness said that Guiteau could distinguish between right and wrong. Guiteau instantly said that was not the question, but whether his free agency was not destroyed when the Delly impelled him to perform the act. He is certainly sane enough to be hung.

If Mr. Plumb and his republican colleagues had a strong majority to back them in congress, it would go hard with the dollar of the claddies.—Denver News.

Would it not also go hard with the silver dollar, if Senator Bayard and his friends had a strong majority. By the way it should be remembered that the democracy came near to nominating Bayard for president. It only shows the absurdity of the News' attempt make this a party question.

The country will be pleased to learn that Mr. Blaine has been selected to deliver the eulogy on Garfield before both houses of congress. His high reputation as an orator will lead the country to expect a very brilliant effort. Besides his intimate acquaintance with Garfield will enable him to pay a discriminating tribute to his character. No better selection could have been made and it is to be hoped Blaine will accept.

We have received a copy of the Denver Tribune Almanac for 1882. It contains a large amount of valuable information and will be useful for reference. In the calendar it contains the date of a large number of historical events in Colorado's history. The vote of the state in 1880 is given and other political information. There is also a digest of the state laws pertaining to fishing, hunting and the raising of stock.

Our reports all indicate great want of efficiency on the part of the Vienna police at the recent fire. There was too much red tape. Only the authorized persons were allowed to save people. This would have been very well if the police had been active in saving life. But it seemed to think that law and order were first to be maintained, and so the doors of the theatre were locked. The unfortunate were locked in and then the brave people outside who would have dared to save life were driven away. It is true the dignity of the law was preserved, but at that time there was more need of saving life.

The GAZETTE affirms that silver legislation belongs to science. The matter should be taken out of the hands of Folger, Sherman and the other financiers, and given to the Huxleys, the Tyndalls and Edisons, etc. This is the GAZETTE's argument, and we give it for what it is worth.—Republic.

Our contemporary gives too limited a meaning to the term science, and thus represents us as saying what we expressly intended not to say. Political economy is just as much of a science as geology or physics. Our idea was that the question belonged to the science of political economy and could be most wisely settled by its students. Mr. Huxley will do well in settling questions in biology, and Mr. Tyndall in physics, but they are not fitted to decide a question in a science they are not familiar with.

The Register-Call goes down to the gist of it, when it says: "Free trade means a competition with the pauper labor of Europe. Americans do not want that."—Republican.

This is all for effect. The largest class of laborers in this country are the farm laborers. Yet they compete with the pauper labor of Europe with success even in Europe. They do this by following the laws of nature. They do not raise wheat in Louisiana or sugar cane in Nebraska. But they put in the best crop for the climate and soil. If our other laboring classes were employed in the same way there would be little difficulty in competing with the pauper labor in Europe. One of the favorite illustrations in the campaign of 1880 of the beneficent effect of protection on labor was the condition of the silk manufacturers of New York as compared with the pauper labor of Europe. But unfortunately for the force of the illustration our laborers in this industry were compared with those of France, where they enjoy protection as well as in this country. As both countries are under the same conditions so far as protection goes, it was irresistible proof that the superiority of the condition of our silk manufacturers to those in France was not due to protection. The cause must be due to something else. The cry contained in the quotation at the head of this paragraph is in the nature of demagogism and is unworthy of a thoughtful discussion of the subject.

Chris Gilson, one of the oldest scouts in the government service, has reported to General Pope that there will be a general uprising of Utes, Putes and Navajos in the spring. President Arthur should lose no time in establishing a new military department covering the threatened territory, with headquarters at Denver.—Denver News.

Why not at Durango or Gunnison City?

Practically Denver is as far off as Leavenworth. It is only a day's ride difference. If the post is moved, let it be put on the border where it is needed. We don't want it to ornament nor enrich Denver, but to protect the state. If the latter is the purpose, then let it be put where the danger really is.

If Dakota is admitted as a state a part of the territory will be cut off for a new territory. It has been suggested to name this new part Garfield or Lincoln. This would be eminently proper. Except Washington Territory, no state or territory bears the name of any of our statesmen. This custom has been carried too far in the naming of new counties and towns where the names of the living have been used. But it could be well used in the instances mentioned above. Most of the states have received geographical names and a change would be advisable.

One of the most significant signs in the south is the increase in the number of farms. This shows that wealth is being distributed more evenly. In 1860 Alabama had 55,128 farms. In 1880 she had 135,864. South Carolina had 33,171 farms in 1860 and 93,864 in 1880. This is a very remarkable change in twenty years. Comparisons with the returns for 1870 show that these changes have largely taken place since that date. All statistics show that the south is gaining rapidly in material resources.

The News has received information from a party in Washington who acknowledges he has violated the confidence of President Arthur in giving it, that Mr. Chaffee was determined upon for postmaster general. There are two reasons for not believing this: First, that a man who betrays confidence don't usually speak the truth, and secondly, that President Arthur is too sensible a man to make a confident of a man who so little deserves it.

Whatever Mr. Blaine's immediate intentions are, it is pretty generally understood that he is in the field as a candidate for president in 1884. Whether he is a candidate or not will depend on Mr. Arthur. If he shows the same fair, conservative spirit he has shown since he went into office, during the remainder of his term, nothing can prevent his re-nomination.

Bills have been introduced for the admission of New Mexico, Dakota and Washington territory as states. Their admission will depend on what kind of a majority these territories will give. The democrats were very sorry for having passed the bill to admit Colorado. The situation will be thoroughly canvassed hereafter.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who has given the most intelligent study of the question of the civil service, favors the Pendleton bill. It is likely to cause a warm discussion. There are few senators, however, who will be willing to openly oppose reform. They will only say that Pendleton's bill is not practical.

One feature of the discussion of Mr. Chaffee's candidacy to the cabinet by the state press is significant. Office is the pivot. If Mr. Chaffee goes in a redistribution of offices is expected. This is the real strength of his candidacy in Colorado. The men who favor him want office.

Keifer is the first speaker of the house Ohio has ever had. It should be a matter of congratulation that Ohio has found something new in the way of an office. It is to be hoped however that she will not have so long a lien on it, as it had on the presidency.

The Iowa legislature has 54 farmers, 41 lawyers, 14 merchants, 7 physicians, 6 bankers, 3 editors and 1 minister. This shows the predominance of the farmer element in the state and accounts for the granger element.

Mr. Chaffee's chances don't seem to be brilliant from our Washington dispatches. They never have been. Few things could be more impossible than his appointment. Dorsey or Brady have had an equally good chance.

There must be a great many office seekers in Washington. Assistant Postmaster General Hutton says there are three hundred vacant postoffices and ten applicants in Washington for each office.

MR. ROTHACKER'S EXAMINATION OF MR. INGERSOLL.

We publish in full on our third page the very admirable article on Ingersoll which was published some time since in the Denver Tribune and has since been republished in book form. Judge Black's answer was a lamentable failure because he defended things which cannot be defended and which it is not necessary to defend in defending Christianity. This gave to Mr. Ingersoll a great advantage which he would have made a great deal of if he had conducted his discussion respectfully. Mr. Ingersoll has based his attacks on Christianity almost entirely on the acts of individuals before the great truths of Christianity were understood or taught. The doctrine of evolution applies to religion as well as to science. We would be almost as much justified in judging of the character of our civilization from a protoplasm, as Mr. Ingersoll is in judging of the character of Christianity from early Jewish history. Mr. Ingersoll claims to judge Christianity by its fruits. This is the most that Christianity can ask. It is the great proof of its power and truth. It is a matter of historical record how powerfully the teachings of Christ affected the lives of the early Christians. It developed in them purity of life, unselfishness, temperance, thoughtfulness, gentleness, patience, endurance and all the virtues which we now think manly and great. The great revivals since, like the Puritan revival of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the Methodist revivals of the eighteenth, show the power of Christianity to bless mankind and advance civilization, a power recognized by Freeman, Green and Stubbs, the ablest and most philosophical historians of the English-speaking people.

The article which has led to this digression does not attempt to defend Christianity. It only examines Mr. Ingersoll's method and his arguments. It does this from an impartial standpoint, and we think fairly. It is not argumentative in its character, because the subject would not allow of it. It is written more in Mr. Ingersoll's own style. It plays upon the human feelings and sympathies with full as much delicacy and force. The writer has besides Mr. Ingersoll's power of epigrammatic expression. It is the best answer to Mr. Ingersoll we have yet seen, and deserves the careful perusal of all interested in current religious discussion.

CONTROLLING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Considerable fear has been recently expressed that Jay Gould would obtain control of the New York associated press and use it to further his schemes. The recent purchase of the New York Express has been considered by many to have been in Gould's interest, and that it would give him the desired control. The associated press is composed of the New York Herald, Sun, Times, Tribune, World, Journal of Commerce and Express. To control it he must have four of the seven papers. He was reported some months ago, to have obtained control of the Tribune, World and Journal of Commerce. With the Express he would thus have a majority. This is also stoutly denied. But if it were true, there is no startling danger to be apprehended. The Cincinnati Commercial speaking of this says, "Now it would be impossible for this association to maintain itself if it tampered with the article 'in which it dealt.' The value of membership is very great. One hundred thousand dollars offered for a partnership right would not be considered; but give the country to 'know that the association was dealing with 'the people dishonestly, and this immense 'value would vanish. It is mainly in market 'news that tampering would be possible, and 'that is a matter of figures and fractions that 'must be reported with absolute accuracy; 'and the association has no control over the 'talk of the 'tickers.' The association does 'not control the Western Union Telegraph 'company, but is one of its customers only; 'and the wires are free to all. Not only 'would it be utterly destructive of the 'value of the property of the association 'tion to manipulate news if they could 'do it, they could not do it if they desired to 'do so, and to brave speedy destruction for 'the sake of a temporary advantage. The 'association might, perhaps, commit one conspiracy 'siderable fraud, but that would be suicidal, 'and people are not likely to cut their own 'throat to deceive others.'

We thoroughly agree with the Commercial in the above, but think it does not properly appreciate the manner in which Gould might use the associated press to further his schemes. We have an illustration this morning of how it may be ingeniously used. Over a year ago the Mexican National Railway company obtained a valuable franchise from the Mexican government to construct, among other lines, a line from the City of Mexico to Laredo. A glance at the map showed this must be the grand trunk line connecting the City of Mexico with the United States. Mr. Gould had already turned his attention to the south-west and was largely investing in railroads, to which this Mexican road could be made tributary. He failed to obtain an interest in the Mexican National Railway Company and since then has been doing what he could to injure the company. The company has meanwhile been rapidly constructing road and now has several hundred miles in operation. Mr. Gould obtained some sort of a concession a little while ago to construct a parallel line from the City of Mexico to Laredo. He kept very quiet about it until yesterday. Yesterday he had a sensational attack made on the Mexican National Railway Company in the New York Tribune. The same day he had a special telegraphed from Laredo to the New York World, stating that Gould's line was completed from St. Louis to that point, and also spoke of his Mexican railroad which he intended immediately to build from Laredo to the City of Mexico. Both dispatches emanated from Gould, probably, and are written to help his own schemes. He does this skillfully by having two articles published in the New York papers, and then uses the associated press to circulate these articles.

He probably has no serious intention of building this line in Old Mexico, but hopes by taking away confidence in the Mexican National railway company to injure its securities, and thus enable him to get a control. It remains to be seen whether this will be successful.

We have given the above to show in what manner Mr. Gould can use the associated press. This is the only manner in which his control of the press may do injury. He can't do injury by garbling stock reports, but by manipulating news so as to help his own schemes. These dispatches may do the Mexican National Railway Company considerable harm. But so few people are directly interested in the enterprise, that it will not be likely to be fully understood. The general impression will be that the company is not a good company to invest in, and it will hurt its stock. This will not create any general indignation for it does not hurt a company in which any section of this country has any active interest. It will only injure a few business enemies of Mr. Gould's.

MR. SHERMAN'S FUNDING BILL.

The following is the full text of the Sherman funding bill as amended by the senate finance committee and reported from the committee to the senate on Friday last:

That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the treasury and at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, lawful money of the United States to the amount of \$50, or any multiple of that sum, or any bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per cent interest, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered or coupon bonds of the United States of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$10,000, of such form as he may prescribe, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, payable either quarterly or semi-annually, at the treasury of the United States. Such bonds shall be payable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini 1887, the order of their payment to be determined by law, or in the absence of such legislation by rules and regulations to be presented by the secretary of the treasury. The money deposited under this act shall be promptly applied solely to the redemption of the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per centum interest, and the aggregate amount of deposits made and bonds issued under this act shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000,000. The amount of lawful money so received on deposit as aforesaid shall not exceed at any time the sum of \$25,000,000.

It will be noticed that this is entirely different in character from the three per cent. bill which President Hayes vetoed. That compelled all the national banks to hold their deposit to secure circulation in three per cent. bonds. It also had many other objectionable features. It was drawn apparently with the idea that it would not be a success and so extra legislation was put in to make it a success. It was forcing credit. The above bill is based on the idea that the government credit is good enough to borrow money at three per cent, and simply provides for that. The distinction is vital. Even if the credit of the government was good enough to borrow money at three per cent, last March under a bill like Mr. Sherman's, it could not have been borrowed under Mr. Randall's bill because the latter presupposed that the credit was not good enough for this. If the government did not think so, the people certainly would not.

THE CABINET AND SECTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The appointment of Mr. Brewster as attorney general will make it exceeding difficult for the president to adjust the sectional representation of his cabinet. He has appointed three members who will probably remain in the cabinet. They are Folger, Frelinghuysen and Brewster. They are all from the middle states. Folger takes the place of Windom, the representative of the northwest. Frelinghuysen takes the place of Blaine, the representative from New England. Brewster takes the place of MacVeagh, the representative of Pennsylvania. This gives to the middle states more than its proper representation. There is still another representative of the middle states—Postmaster General James—who will probably give place soon to a representative from some other section. The other members are Kirkwood and Lincoln of the northwest, and Hunt of the south. With these four appointments the president must give representation in his cabinet to New England, the south, the northwest and the Pacific slope.

If he should give one cabinet office to each of these sections there would be just one for each. This will not satisfy the great north-west, to have only one representative, while the middle states have three. Of these four appointments it is therefore quite safe to assume that the northwest will have two. It deserves this representation because of its population, and also because of its strong republican vote. The great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska are the best part of the republican party and the country.

It is also quite safe to assume that New England will have one of the remaining two appointments. She has claims for this that have never been ignored, and that President Arthur cannot and will not ignore. This leaves only one place to be given to the Pacific slope and the south. There are many personal reasons why President Arthur will wish to give a place to the Pacific slope. Senator Jones is his most intimate friend and urges it. He strongly favors Sargent. General Grant desires General Beale to go into the cabinet, and he could only go in as a representative of the Pacific slope. If the Denver News' Washington dispatches were in the least reliable there would be a chance for Chaffee. It will be seen, therefore, that the pressure for a Pacific slope appointment is great and is one of the possibilities. The south has also a strong claim for representation, and has never been left out of the cabinet, except during the war when either Maryland and Kentucky had a representative called southern.

It will thus be seen that President Arthur will have considerable trouble in making up the rest of his cabinet. Had the attorney generalship been given to New England or the northwest, it would have enabled the president to satisfy every section. Grant's

first cabinet had two members each from New England, the Middle states and the west, and one from the south. Hayes had one each from the Middle states, New England and the south, and four from the west. Garfield appointed one each from the middle states and three from the west. The latter was the best adjusted cabinet from a sectional standpoint that we have had. We may add that the Pacific slope has not yet had a representative in the cabinet, and will be a strong reason for granting one. It is getting too large and important to be constantly ignored.

Free coinage of silver is a correct general principle. That the coinage of that metal should be left free to fit itself to the demand is a self-evident proposition. It is the proposition of President Arthur's message. Yet its adoption just now is not enthusiastically desired by the silver states. There are large amounts of coin stored in the treasury vaults. Under free coinage, these would need to be drawn out before more silver could be coined. The practical effect would be to temporarily suspend the coinage of silver.—Leadville Chronicle.

It is a pleasure for us to see the Chronicle discuss a question of to-day, even if it is not very clearly done. If it will only bury that joke about Everts' long sentences and the rest of that sort of a thing, it will be vastly improved. But while the above is about a live question, it is very queer. The editor of the Chronicle despises theory and we think justly for he never theorizes without making himself ridiculous. What he means by free coinage is difficult to understand. The second sentence would seem to intimate that "free coinage" was the leaving of it free to be coined as the demand required. But this won't do. There are many more millions of silver dollars in the vaults of Washington which the secretary of the treasury can't get into circulation, than there are in circulation. The supply is greater than the demand. Yet if we had free coinage, all the surplus silver in Europe, all the bullion in this country would be offered for coinage. The amount that will be coined under a free coinage act will depend entirely and solely on whether it pays to coin bullion into silver dollars. If the dollar is worth more than the same amount of silver in bullion, the amount will be large; if less, the amount will be comparatively nothing. How President Arthur recommended free coinage is difficult to understand. He asked that the present limited and not free coinage of \$2,000,000 a month be stopped. Why "under free coinage the silver in the treasury vaults must be withdrawn" before more silver could be coined" is as difficult to understand as why the practical "effect would be to temporarily suspend the coinage of silver." To use the editor's own figure this is nonsense. If we had free coinage in this country for three months there would not be less than a \$100,000,000 in bullion presented to the government for coinage because nearly fifteen per cent. could be made by the operation. Still we are forced to admit that the Chronicle express as able, logical and forcible views on the silver question as it expresses on other matters in current politics.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Atlantic promises an embarrassment of riches in the way of fiction for 1882.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will publish "Poems Lyrics, and Sonnets," by Francis Bannoch, Hawthorne's valued English friend.

Harper & Bros. have just issued, in a most handsome four-volume edition, the "Works of Oliver Goldsmith," edited by Peter Cunningham.

"The Light of Asia," by Edwin Arnold, has been translated into Dutch. It has also been formally placed in the sacred library of the Ramkoth Vihara at Pandara, Ceylon, by the chief and council of that Buddhist monastery.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett began writing for publication on her 19th year, and first became known to the public as a writer through the Atlantic Monthly. She is now, it is said, in her 31st year.

The companion volume to Mr. Freeman's Historical and Architectural Sketches will shortly appear. It is called Subject and Neighbor Lands of Venice. The fact of Mr. Freeman's now being in this country, lecturing, will give it an added interest to the public.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., announce that, beginning with January, 1882, they will have the exclusive sale in America of the two leading British quarterlies, namely: The Quarterly Review, published by John Murray; The Edinburgh Review, published by Longmans & Co.

S. W. Bouton has just ready "A Treatise on Wood Engraving, Historical and Practical," by William A. Chatto and John Jackson, with an additional chapter by Henry G. Bohn. This is a reprint of the last revised edition and contains 40 fine illustrations. Mr. Bouton has also issued, in two volumes, "Evenings with the Skeptics."

S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, announces as in preparation a joint translation, by Professor R. B. Anderson and the author, of Frederic Winkel Horn's "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North," and a new and revised edition of Professor Anderson's "Viking Tales of the North."

R. Worthington has just ready a handsome gift book, Studies in Modern French Art, by Edward Strahan, a prominent art critic; a series of monographs on the best French artists of the present day. It will be profusely illustrated with fac-similes of original drawings, and ten engravings on India proofs by noted masters. Graceful borders and head and tail pieces add greatly to the beauty of its pages.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, in their "New Plutarch Series," have just completed the first set, i. e., the first eight volumes, which are boxed by themselves. In the second set Victor Emmanuel, Richelieu, Charlemagne, and Alexander the Great are in preparation. Their holiday book, Your Mission, by Ellen H. Gates, has long been a popular hymn in the West, and was a competing song as far back as the days of Lincoln, with whom it was a great favorite. Each verse is illustrated.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. offer a remarkably attractive edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," called the "Elkston edition," inasmuch as the cover contains a piece of oak from the discarded timbers of Elkston Church, in which Bunyan was some time a bellringer. But this is not all, though the wood is 250 years old. Upon it is a photograph from a pencil drawing made from life in 1679, which is regarded as the best likeness of Bunyan extant. Moreover, there is a careful and well-written sketch of the author's life, a brief bibliography of the "Pilgrim's Progress," a text critically selected, an index, and numerous engravings and fac-similes, historical and imaginative. In conception and execution the edition seems completely successful.

PERSONAL.

The music at Beecher's church last year cost \$5,500. Patti had a \$11,000 matinee in Boston last Sunday.

It will be a Chili day when the American navy gets bulldozed. Oscar Wilde has shaken the lily, and now appears carrying a fern.

The prince imperial of Japan will complete his education in France.

William J. Florence, the actor, proposes to leave the stage very soon.

The widow of ex-Senator Carpenter and Mr. Carpenter are visiting Washington.

Mr. W. M. Hunt's "American Niagara" was sold in Boston last week for \$10,000.

Vanderbilt's Stables outline those of the Italian Emperors and contain faster horses.

Colonel Mosby writes from Hong Kong that American dentists are badly needed in China.

Mr. Paul H. Hayne, the poet, lives in a rough cottage near Atlanta. His health is much broken.

Mrs. General Lew Wallace will send weekly contributions from Constantinople to a Boston paper.

Edward A. Freeman in his lectures at New Haven, is pointing out that the American Constitution is no new thing.

Judge Hixon has ordered a monument for A. T. Stewart from a Boston sculptor. It will be placed in Trinity churchyard.

The New York Tribune says that Col. Forney was impulsive and generous to a fault, and his deeds of private benevolence were many.

Mrs. Howell Benton, a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte and a niece of the great Napoleon, is a teacher of French in Watertown, New York.

An arithmetic man finds that at a recent concert Mme. Albani was paid at the rate of twenty-six cents a note. She gets more for a slur than a critic does.

Clara Louise Kellogg paid the penitentiary and asylum at Lincoln, Neb., a visit last week and sang for the inmates. She was escorted by Governor Vance.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt goes to Europe in April next to look after the many orders he has distributed in Paris and Vienna among artists and decorative furniture people.

Colonel Daniel A. Jones, of Chicago, whose grandfather, Israel Jones, was one of the original trustees of Williams college, has given \$1,000 to the Garfield professorship.

B. P. Shillaber thinks that of all the pictures that were ever made of Webster, Pope's, in the city hall at Charlestown, Mass., is the only one that does justice to the statesman.

Robert Buchanan, the poet, has lost his wife, who suffered from long and painful illness. Mrs. Buchanan was the sister of Miss Harriet Jay, the author of "The Queen of Connaught."

Between man and wife: "Gontran, my dear, which of my costumes do you like best to see me put on?" Gontran, after a moment's reflection, "Your traveling costume, my darling."—[The Parisian.]

Castelar, ex-President of Spain, is only fifty years of age. He wrote two novels before he was eighteen, which induced his relatives to club together and give him an education. This treatment saved the young man.

Dr. E. A. Freeman, the historian, will visit his son, a resident of Virginia, and will leave for England next spring. In his New Haven lecture he took the position that history is past politics and that politics are present history.

The Shah, when the Tcheran was recently lighted with gas for the first time, had a platform erected for himself in the public square that he might witness the operation. Cannon were fired and the national hymn was played.

Among the visitors to the New England hospital fair at Boston, Friday afternoon, was Mae Patti, who gave several of her autographs to the ladies at the autograph table, and showed her interest in the enterprise by making purchases.

The late Colonel Forney leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters. The sons are Lieutenant Colonel James Forney, of the marines, and John W. Forney, Jr., a journalist. One of his daughters is married to Mr. W. W. Weigley, and the others are Misses Annie H. and Tillie May Forney.

A candidate for the appointment to the Bolivian librarianship, who flatters himself that he is skilled in Latin hymns, lately bored Mr. Swinburne for some time by a conversation on hymnology. The poet, with characteristic audacity, invented a line and a half of monkish Latin, and asked if his interlocutor happened to know the hymn from which they came. "Know it!" was the answer: "why, I say it over every night before going to bed!"

The old duke of Wellington carried his punctiliousness into every transaction. He was very desirous of purchasing a farm adjacent to his estate of Stratfieldsaye, and gave his agent orders to negotiate. A few days later he was congratulated by a friend upon having obtained a bargain, as the owner of the farm was in difficulties. "What sort of a bargain?" asked the iron duke. "Well, the property was valued at £11,000, but the man was glad to take £8,000." "Is that so?" asked Wellington turning to his agent, and receiving an affirmative reply, he said, quickly, "Then take the extra £3,000 to the last owner, and never speak to me of cheap land again."

Major Poore writes of the new speaker: "He is a good specimen of the Garfield type of western war statesmen who have worked their own way up in the world. He is of medium height, sturdily built, with a well-shaped head, and a ruddy complexion, not whisky-tinted, but the hearty glow of a genial disposition, overflowing spirits, and a mind accustomed to free utterance. His gray eyes twinkle and shine, his silver hair is carelessly thrown back from his high forehead, and he has a full grizzled beard, in which a humming bird might build her nest. Reared on a farm, his ideas were formed by communing with nature, rather than by poring over books, and in politics as it was in the war—he means business. Mrs. Keifer and two of their children, a boy and a girl, arrived in time to see him elected and sworn in."

The abstracted professor in Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration," now running as a serial in the Century, is said to represent Professor Simon Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory.

The appointment of Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, as associate justice of the United States supreme court, is one of the best that could have been made. He has been chief justice of Massachusetts for a great many years, and has won the universal respect of the bar, both because of the purity of his character and his eminent ability. As a jurist he has ranked with Shaw and Story.

Mr. S. T. Armstrong, superintendent of the Colorado and New Mexico divisions of the Western Union Telegraph company, was interviewed by the Denver News Saturday. He said that he took charge of the department in 1875 when 728 miles of telegraph were operated. Since then the lines in Colorado alone have increased to 4914 miles. "This is only one of the many signs of our growth and development."

From Wednesday's Daily.

The recently elected officers of the Pike's Peak commandery were installed on Monday night.

Mr. W. H. Converse has disposed of his business and will leave for Newton, Kansas, to-day which place he has settled on as his future home.

The property known as the Butte tract, lying between Colorado City and Manitou, and consisting of 320 acres, was yesterday sold by Captain DeCoursey to Messrs. Quimby and Love.

Mr. Weir has received no instructions from the postoffice department to discontinue work on the new postoffice building, and with the progress that is now being made in its erection it will be completed in ample time to comply with the letter of the contract.

The Alvin Joslin company arrived from the south on the Durango express yesterday morning. They came from California on the Southern Pacific route. They report that business on the southern line is very poor and do not recommend combinations to travel that way in going to and from California. The towns on the road are few and far between and the houses small and without conveniences.

UNCLE ALVIN.

Charles L. Davis Draws a Good House and Gives a Pleasing Performance.

The attendance at the opera house last night to witness the production of "Alvin Joslin" by Charles L. Davis and his excellent company, was better than the average. It has been frequently stated in print that Davis depended almost entirely for his audiences on the extravagant paper which he circulated. This may be true to a certain extent, but there is nevertheless numerous attractive qualities in the play of Alvin Joslin and in the title character as personated by Charles L. Davis. Mr. Davis is himself the author of the play, and one cannot help but notice that in its general construction an effort has been made to pattern after the play of Joshua Whitcomb, which has been made so famous by Denham Thompson.

The author has succeeded very well in producing a play that will amuse the majority of theatre goers, but it can in no way be favorably compared with Joshua Whitcomb, while the character of Alvin Joslin cannot be classed as a legitimate representation of the New England farmer. As we said before, it pleases the masses, and although it may be defective in many respects it is looked upon by the public and considered by critics to be a successful play.

Davis advertises to give 180 laughs in 180 minutes, and he certainly made good his guarantee last night, for from beginning to end the audience was kept in a continual uproar. He of course is the life of the play, and without him it would have no amusing features. For years he has studied and acted the character, and there is a noticeable improvement in him since his appearance here last year.

Take it all in all he has good support, although some of the minor parts might be more carefully presented.

Bob Ford, the New York confidence man, was taken by W. M. Dill, who does not appear to have a full conception of his part in some instances, while in others he does exceedingly well.

Harry C. Stone as Theophilus Oglesby Doris has little to say, but his make-up is execrable and his acting very amusing.

The leading lady character, that of Clorinda Joslin, was personated by Miss Addie Eaton. There is abundance of room for improvement in this part, and it was more acceptably presented on the occasion of Alvin Joslin's former appearance here.

Alvin Joslin seems to have numerous admirers in Colorado Springs, and can always rely on good houses.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Closing Literary Exercises of the Term.

There was but a small audience at the college last evening to listen to the closing literary exercises of the term.

The first thing on the programme was an essay by Miss Ellen Gateley, on "What and How Shall We Read." She began by speaking of the value of books, and gave examples illustrating their powerful and molding influence. The difficulties in selecting reading were referred to. There is more value in reading well a little than in carelessly reading a great deal. The Bible contains every kind of literature. There is some fiction that should be read and some that should not. One should read such books as are in the line of his profession or business. Read with attention. It is well when reading to take notice. Different authors should be read on the same subject. The object of reading is to obtain knowledge for this world and the next. There should be system in reading history.

There is pleasure in thinking of the future opportunity for continued mental development. It is this thought which gives such a momentous interest to the question.

Mr. F. L. Cooper read an essay entitled "Our Mother Tongue," giving a sketch of the history of the English language and closing with an appeal for the thorough study of English in our schools high and low.

Mr. Levi D. Ratliff treated "The Encroachment of Corporate Monopolies upon Public Rights." The gentleman thinks there is great danger from this source, especially from railroads in which at present there is an investment of five hundred million dollars. Restrictive legislation is not tolerated by the railroads. So great are the returns from railroads that every year there is an addition to the capitalization. In fifteen years Jay Gould and company have accumulated seventy-five millions of dollars; in twenty years the Vanderbilts a hundred millions; and in a short time a California combination, originally investing twelve and a half thousand dollars, have accumulated a hundred and eighty-six millions.

We cannot conceive of the power of monopolies. But still it grows, not only making enormous gains, but obtaining legislative power and power in the courts. Unless things are changed, our free institutions will be subverted. Recent statements of Senator Davis, ex-Secretary Windom and Judge Black were cited in evidence, as was the remarkable testimony given a few years ago by Jay Gould in regard to Erie affairs. The government which the corporations will ultimately seek to control will be the general government.

There was a song by Miss Bertha L. Smith with piano accompaniment by Professor Marden's daughter, Miss Jennie.

Miss Lizzie S. Neal read an essay on "The Benediction of Law." After speaking of optimists and pessimists and the things which lead one to be a pessimist, she advocated the doctrine that all in all law is beneficent. Law is God. As one studies he believes more and more in the beneficence of law. The pure air he breathes reminds him how law sustains him. The grass reminds him of the law by which coal has been stored away in the earth. But law appears best in the higher nature of man, the emotional nature. Man, however physically or mentally developed, would not be fitted for enjoyment without his emotional nature. It is better that man should look for the dawn of a better life, even if he be disappointed.

After an invitation from Professor Marden to be present at to-day's oral examinations, Mr. F. W. Tuckerman considered "Labor and Capital." He defined these terms and maintained that there is no conflict between the true interests of labor and capital. He explained somewhat in detail the causes which lead laborers to be envious of capitalists and capitalists to be unfair towards laborers, and claimed that in a contest capital has the advantage.

As to contests, it will not always be so. The world is getting better. Labor and capital will be at peace. The remedy lies in public sentiment. Without education there can be no harmony. Next to the law of the gospel is the law of political economy.

Oral examinations will be held at the college to-day. The devotional exercises will be held at half past eight as usual, after which there will be examinations according to the following programme:

8.45. Zoology.....	Professor Stone
9.00. Jones' Latin Lessons.....	Professor Sheldon
9.25. Algebra.....	Professor Lord
9.45. Mental Science.....	Professor Marden
10.10. Physiology.....	Professor Bump
10.45. Recess.....	
11.00. History.....	Professor Sheldon
11.20. Geology.....	Professor Stone
11.40. English Literature.....	Professor Bump
12.15. Physics.....	Professor Lord
12.40. Political Science.....	Professor Marden

The public is invited to attend.

From Thursday's Daily.

Contributed.

Landing of the Pilgrims.

Two hundred and sixty-one years ago to-day the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

"What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine:
The wealth of seas, the spoils of war,
They sought a faith's pure shrine."

They found it, too, and the pure faith of those Pilgrims is strong in the hearts of all true patriots to-day. The stern and rock-bound coast is no fallacy. The writer has stood on Plymouth Rock, wandered over Clark's Island (the first landing place), fished off Gurnet Lighthouse, bathed in the cold waters of Plymouth harbor, occupied the chair of Governor Wintrop, which came over in the Mayflower, handled the sword of Miles Standish, said to be of Damascus steel and made B. C., studied the history of their trials and tribulations, which were enough to make the stoutest heart quail, and he is satisfied that the Pilgrims are patriots, faithful to God and faithful to their country.

O'KEEFE'S FAREWELL.

Account of the Reception Tendered to Him in the Opera House.

Mr. Stanley Wood contributes to yesterday's Denver News the following account of Sergeant O'Keefe's departure and the reception tendered him by our citizens:

Sergeant O'Keefe, the well-known prevaricator of Pike's Peak, has been transferred to another signal station, and yesterday yielded his position to a successor. His friends in this city, under the leadership of the newspaper men, resolved to give the sergeant a farewell banquet, and accordingly the opera house was secured and the banquet took place there last evening. At exactly 8 o'clock p. m. the invited guests sat down to four generously provided tables, which were arranged in the form of a parallelogram in the body of the house, the orchestra chairs being covered with a temporary floor. The parquette circle, the balcony and the gallery of the theatre were crowded with spectators who had been attracted there to listen to the speeches and toasts of the evening, and who testified their enjoyment and appreciation by frequent bursts of applause.

Lieutenant H. P. Scott, city editor of the GAZETTE, presided, while Alderman Charles Walker acted as chaplain. After the dinner had been discussed the tables were cleared and deacons, generously supplied with water from the various mineral springs of Manitou (this is a temperance town), were brought out. The president arose, and with his goblet filled to the brim with Iron Ute water, proposed the following toast:

"O'Keefe, one of the greatest prevaricators, equalled by few, excelled by none. True to his record may his life be a romance and in his final resting place may he lie easy."

Apocryphal to this toast Lieutenant Scott said: "The rosy realms of romance are as real to O'Keefe as the stern and sterile steppes of truth are to me. The golden glow which glids the granite summit of the peak is but the type of that glamour which surrounds it through the mendacious genius of O'Keefe. This aureole envelopes the mountain and some of O'Keefe's legends—are more stupendous than the peak itself. In the words of another, 'the microcosm is lost in the macrocosm and the segregation is swept along in the boundless choral aggregation.' (Triumphant prevarication is productive of more deep and lasting pleasure than parsimonious prevarication, or in the words of the poet the normal condition of affairs is:—

Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne."

"Gentlemen, here's lookin' at you."

The toast was drunk amid thunders of applause, but when Sergeant O'Keefe arose to reply there was an instantaneous and absolute silence.

When the applause which followed his

feeling and characteristic address had subsided, the president introduced Alderman Almsworth Brown, with the announcement that the alderman would read an original poem composed for the occasion. A sudden hush fell upon the great audience as the alderman began in tones trembling with emotion:

"Assist me now divine poetic fire,
Come to my aid and I will strike the lyre."

"Hould there," shouted a clear, determined voice, and the tall, slender figure of O'Keefe there! prevaricator, prevaricator and mendacious are terms which may be used in a friendly spirit, but when you talk about strikin' the lyre oim here ivery toim."

Alderman Brown at once resumed his seat and with Spartan firmness refused to proceed with his poem. Speeches were made, however, by General Isaac Bailey and others, and the banquet concluded by all those present rising and singing in a very affecting manner, "Farewell, my own; light of my life, farewell." This ended one of the most interesting events of the year in Colorado Springs.

STANLEY WOOD.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Closing Notes of the Fall Term—The Roll of Honor.

The following students have obtained for their term work a general average of 80 per cent. or more:

Cooper, F. Leslie	Ratliff, Levi D.
Hall, Parker S.	Tuckerman, Fred. W.
Rowe, Jessie M.	

Bartlett, Louis A.	Neal, Lizzie S.
Coxley, Carrie	Neal, May L.
DeLaure, Helen M.	Older, Belle
Ferris, Kate L.	Seldomridge, Charles B.
Hildreth, Philo C.	Thomas, Molly
Hull, Roland H.	Smith, Eliza
Johnson, Harry D.	Wiley, Mabel

PREPARATORY STUDENTS.

Barnes, Marion O. Hildreth, E. T.

This is the largest roll of honor the college has ever had.

There were seventeen conditions distributed among eleven students.

The oral examinations held yesterday were not very well attended. It is not likely, however, that the pupils who had to recite felt much hurt by the public's lack of interest, still it is to be regretted that more people were not enough interested to be present. What a feeling of satisfaction has stolen into each student heart during these last few days as the owner of that heart has done his last task before vacation.

The College union met last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Rowe. The subject was "Rest for the Soul and How to Find It." The attendance at the meeting of the union has been quite small during the term, but in other respects the meetings have been very satisfactory. Those present decided that Professor Marden should continue in charge during the next term. The place of the next meeting which will be held in January, has not been decided on. The subject will be "How can we as Christian students let our light shine in college?"

The Occidental club held the last meeting of the term last Friday evening. The exercises were not very successful, and had not received either the time or the attention which had been spent in preparing for the election. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Jessie M. Rowe; vice-president, Harry H. Seldomridge; secretary and treasurer, Louis A. Bartlett. The executive committee will consist of the president, the vice president, and William J. McCreery.

The second number of the Occidental Mirror appeared last Monday. Both in typographical appearance and in matter, it is an improvement on the first number. I wish, though, that the editors would keep that utterly detestable word "gent" out of the Mirror's columns of reading matter.

The chapel has some new curtains.

President Tenney visited Denver Monday. To-day he starts for the east, where he will spend some time in the interests of the college. During his absence Professor Marden will act as president of the college.

Miss Mabel Wiley, one of our students, will go east with Mr. Tenney for the purpose of entering Wellesley college.

Mr. Frank Cotten will pass the vacation at his home in El Paso.

Miss Evelyn M. Johnson, formerly of this college, now of the University of Denver, was among yesterday's visitors.

Mr. T. L. Fisher, of our boarding club, is away making a visit at Leavenworth City, Kansas. He will return about the 31st instant.

Mr. George F. Owen's connection with the college ceases with this term. He will work on the Republic.

The mumps have excused Miss Mosser from attendance a day or two.

Definite arrangements for the continuance of the boarding club at Professor Lord's have not been made. However it will probably go on.

Such of the students as desire such labor can spend vacation in grubbing bushes on the college land along the Monument.

Mr. Turner is in charge of the college wood yard.

School will begin Wednesday, January 4th, 1882. The assay department continues during vacation.

Another term gone—and the most successful in the life of the college. The total enrollment has been about eighty, something better than last year. But the figures alone do not represent the actual gain, for the enrollment of this year represents fewer special students and can more properly be called a body of students. There are several things on account of which the fall term of '81 will be worth remembering. There has been a considerable and valuable addition to the faculty. The college wings, so much needed, which continue to grow upward, have been begun. Considerable philosophical apparatus has been provided.

The Occidental club has been organized and the Mirror has been started. These last two apparently unimportant events will be of interest to future students, if the society keeps up from year to year a vigorous and useful existence. Slowly, steadily, surely, Colorado college is growing into an institution whose influence for good is to be a power in this new west.

STUDENT.

From Friday's Daily.

TRUE INWARDNESS.

The Story of the R. E. Lee Mine Given from Testimony.

The Rogers Party Gets Its Pay Once and then Asks for More.

From time to time during the past year, various articles purporting to be statements of the legal difficulties in which the Robert E. Lee Mining company was and is still involved, have appeared in some of the prominent newspapers of the west. Even to those unacquainted with the merits of the case, the bias of these several accounts was obvious, and little doubt could be entertained as to the source whence they emanated. Involving, as did the statements therein contained, the integrity of some of the most esteemed and respected citizens of Colorado Springs—gentlemen holding positions of trust and honor among us—the matter could not fail in being of universal interest. Believing that all statements of the case thus far in print were inspired by partisan considerations and were written and published for the purpose of creating a popular sentiment, the present writer sought access to the sworn testimony in the case, for the purpose of making a presentation that should do absolute justice to all parties concerned. The following brief account of the discovery and development of the famous mine and the litigation connected with it will be found not only an interesting chapter of frontier history, but a full and accurate statement as well of the legal questions now pending.

In the spring of 1878 James M. Sigafus, of Colorado Springs, grubstaked a prospector named George W. Belt, who shortly after located a claim and called it the Robert E. Lee. Belt appears to have been quite other than an honest man, for he recorded the claim for himself and a man named Knight, leaving Sigafus out entirely, who at once began suit in the courts of Lake county to recover his half interest. During its pendency, Sigafus was one morning holding a conversation with Professor Kerr, to whom he had brought a piece of the Lee ore for assay. During this interview, which took place on Kerr's porch, in Colorado Springs, a man named W. H. Rogers appeared on the scene and listened to the conversation. Overhearing Kerr say that he had gotten an assay of 1,700 ounces from the mine, Rogers evidently became much interested in the matter, since during the next few days he had repeated interviews with Sigafus about it, and tried to interest several Colorado Springs men in the mine with a view to its purchase on such terms as he thought could be made with Sigafus and Belt. In all this he was unsuccessful till he at last brought the matter to the attention of Irving Howbert, then cashier of the First National bank of Colorado Springs. Up to this time, Howbert had no knowledge of Rogers except as a depositor, carrying a small balance, at his bank. Rogers then rehearsed all he knew about the mine, stating it as his belief that it could be bonded for \$7,000 and that Sigafus would compromise for a one-third interest. He further represented that he had no money, but that if Howbert could make the first payment he would be able to repay in thirty days from the proceeds of sales in Chicago, then assured. Howbert at first did not take much interest in the matter, but finally said that if it was as represented and could be bought for the figure named, he was willing to go in. Thereupon Rogers was furnished by Howbert with \$2,000 and sent to Leadville to negotiate for the mine. Howbert likewise supplying the money for his expenses. Letters and telegrams were received from Rogers advisory of the progress of his negotiations, till Howbert, fearing that he was being bound in some way contrary to agreement, started for Leadville. On his arrival he found that Rogers had secured the bond from the Belt party for \$7,000, on which the \$2,000 had been paid. He also discovered that the bond as drawn up and executed secured a half interest each to Irving Howbert and M. Seymour Rogers. Inquiry as to whom this latter party might be developed the fact that it was Rogers' wife, known up to that time as Mary S. Rogers. He explained that he did not wish to be known as being connected with the mine, and hence had said, in making the purchase, that he acted for another party of the same name but no blood relation. Said he to Howbert: "I can safely say this as my wife is no blood relation of mine." The truth was—according with the unavoidable inference—that Rogers was hopelessly bankrupt and hence could risk no records of property in his own name.

Shortly after the bond was secured, as related above, the expected compromise was effected with Sigafus who, in consideration of a one-third interest, withdrew his suit against the Belt party. Work was now commenced under the bond, Rogers, meantime, giving Howbert his note for \$1,100, the \$100 being for his share of the \$300 worth of work then determined to be put in the mine—the cash, as before, being supplied by Howbert. Rogers then went to Chicago and failed, as before, to furnish any money whatever. The rest could ill afford to carry his share of the development, and work was consequently retarded; so that when the time came for the final payment on the bond, they were unable to raise the necessary sum. Under these circumstances, though the bond expired, they simply held possession, which, since the mine had developed no special value, the Belt party were quite willing they should do. For some time thereafter work was slowly continued. Rogers had become paralyzed, and hence disabled. His associates pitied him and to the last paid his share of all expenses.

In March, 1879, good pay ore was at last struck, and the natural consequences quickly followed. They were immediately enjoined by the Belt party, and from that time on held the mine by force of arms. Weary of this

trouble, and seeing that the means to maintain such costly possession must soon be exhausted, the Howbert party on May 10, 1879, gave a sixty-day bond to L. D. Roubush for \$135,000, on which \$10,000 were paid; Roubush at the same time securing a ninety-day bond from the adverse claimants, the Belt party, or as it should now be called, the Wolcott interest, he having secured the property from Belt and Knight. At the expiration of the sixty days Roubush refused to take the mine, forfeiting, of course, the \$10,000. Rogers with his share repaid Howbert the advances thus far made, and this was the total of his payments, in any shape, for the purchase or development of the mine.

At this juncture an important personage in relation to subsequent events appears on the scene. This was H. B. Rogers, brother of W. H. Rogers, a Chicago lawyer, who, in all subsequent transactions, represented his sister-in-law. He was a man of about 40 years of age, several years the senior of both Howbert and Marshall, and was far from impressing one with the idea of inexperience, of which so much account was made in the trial. Appearing at the time of the lapse of the Roubush bond, it was at his suggestion verbally extended for two weeks, in the hope that something would be developed, so anxious was the Rogers faction that the mine would be taken on the bond. But this availed nothing and the Howbert party were thrown back on their previous trouble with Belt, and armed possession of the mine was resumed. All parties returned to Colorado Springs, and at their unanimous solicitation, Howbert went to Leadville to see what could be done,—to sell, compromise, do anything that would release them from their almost hopeless condition. All parties were fully aware that the money was almost gone, that the litigation and armed possession could not much longer be maintained, and that the property must be lost if something were not soon done. Before Howbert went to Leadville he was repeatedly urged by both Mrs. and Lawyer Rogers to use every exertion to dispose in some way of their interests, alleging that Mr. Rogers could not stand the climate and that he must be gotten away. In Leadville Howbert again used his endeavors with Roubush—whose ninety day bond with the Wolcott party had not yet expired—to have him take the property on the original terms of \$135,000. He also offered the mine to many other parties, but without avail, for it was impossible to sell the mine in its then tangled condition. All these things failing, he next tried the only other course to save the property, viz: to compromise with the Wolcott party. The latter offered to relinquish suits and give clear titles for \$117,000 and a one-quarter interest. All these offers were duly set forth to the Rogers party in Colorado Springs, and called forth the following letter, which is put in evidence:

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 27, 1879.

Mr. Irving Howbert:

DEAR SIR—Messrs. Humphrey and Crowell were up to the house this (Sunday) morning with your two telegrams of the 25th and 26th inst., and also your letter, and after talking their contents over, Mr. Crowell suggested that I should write you concerning our views and preference as to the proposition therein contained. Owing to the very delicate condition of my brother's health I do not think, as far as he is concerned, that the proposition of purchase upon the basis of \$117,000 and a quarter interest would be advisable, and both Humphrey and Crowell concur with me.

The other proposition of a sale of the property would be much more desirable, as it would have the effect to very much relieve his mind, and especially if it could be so managed that he could realize in the sale and get out, and to accomplish that end both Humphrey and Crowell concur with your suggestion that a considerable portion of the cash realized might be paid to him, provided the balance, for which time is to be given, should be properly secured.

We all feel very grateful for the kindness and consideration with which this proposition is made, and feel that it will go far to restore him to health, if such a thing is possible. We are desirous of getting the whole thing off his mind, and are therefore anxious that the sale should be made.

We are satisfied to trust the whole matter to your judgment, only requesting that if it be possible for a sale to be made on the original basis that such may be done. I am now having the telegram or letter with me, I am unable to answer more fully as to their contents.

All join me in kind regards and a sincere wish for the success of your efforts.

Yours very truly, H. B. ROGERS.

The first proposition of purchase refers, of course, to the compromise with Wolcott. Of this Rogers was notoriously unable to pay his share, and as seen from the above letter, the proposition did not meet with favor. The second proposition referred to was the general effort of Howbert to effect a sale of the whole property which, as has been seen, he was quite unable to do. The Rogers party still urging him to make some disposition of the property that would allow them to get away, and all else failing, Howbert proceeded in the only other course that would save his party and satisfy the Rogers' interest, viz: To find a purchaser for the Rogers interest, who would be willing to go into the Wolcott compromise, the basis of which had been gotten down to \$105,000 and a one-fifth interest. He had had repeated assurances that the Rogers would be glad to sell on the basis of the original Roubush bond, and in confirmation thereof, received the following telegram, also in evidence:

COLORADO SPRINGS,
July 25, 1879—11:20 p. m.

To Irving Howbert:

Rogers anxious to sell at original figures. Do for us as you think best, you know the situation better than we do.

B. F. CROWELL.

In his efforts to make this sale, Howbert went to as many as seven persons without success, till he at last came to J. Y. Marshall. This gentleman, a lawyer, had been employed by Howbert's party in their suits with Belt and others. At this time he had no connection with them though he had not been formally discharged. Marshall at first was reluctant, and only agreed when Howbert offered to assist him to the extent of endorsing some of his notes. Howbert immediately telegraphed to Mrs. Rogers that he had found a purchaser, and lawyer Rogers, duly armed with full powers, was at once posted to Leadville. On his arrival, in order that there should be no misunderstanding or dissatisfaction, Howbert explained again and in order,

to Rogers the whole case, with the bearings of all the suits, compromises, etc., and stating that if he still wished to join in the Wolcott compromise he was at liberty to do so. But he still wished to sell if Marshall would purchase. Howbert made no disguise of his preference for Marshall as a purchaser, stating that he was a lawyer, knew all about the suits and could be of great use to them in the subsequent litigation in which they were sure to become involved. Rogers freely assented to this, saying it was no more than right. Rogers was then taken to the mine and shown through it.

The condition of the mine at this time is shown by the sworn testimony of two experts, Lockwood and Bearce. They state that there was then not a timbered drift in the mine; that the territory developed was exceedingly limited; that the machinery and appliances were very crude, a one-horse wheel constituting the hoisting machinery; that there were only two drifts in low grade mineral, and that the longest drift was less than 100 feet in length. Bearce estimated the value of the mine at \$250,000, and both experts swore that no workings could by any possibility have been concealed. This testimony is confirmed by as many as a half dozen persons who had worked in the mine.

Rogers, thoroughly satisfied with this examination, went to Marshall for the purpose of closing the sale. They naturally had some talk about the whole matter, as any two persons, and especially two lawyers, would be likely to have. That this conversation affected the sale in any way, is a most unreasonable supposition. Finally the sale was concluded July 31, 1879. Marshall was assisted as promised, the Rogers party took their money and went away evidently well satisfied. The testimony of a respected citizen of Colorado Springs, D. J. Martin, proves their entire satisfaction. He chanced to meet them on a train of the A., T. & S. F., all going east; conversed with them about the transaction; they expressed their relief at the conclusion of the affair, said the mine might be worth more or less. They spoke of the gentlemen they had sold to as being very clever gentlemen, and "hoped they would make a million out of it."

As soon as this matter was disposed of the terms of the Wolcott compromise were acceded to, and the injunction which all this time had tied up the mine, thereby dissolved. This injunction, it should be explained, while it stopped the sale of ore did not prevent its being mined, so that a considerable amount of ore was on the dump. Only twenty days remained till the \$105,000 must be paid, and during this time they worked night and day sorting and shipping the ore on the dump as well as mining more as fast as possible. As a result of this, \$37,000 were realized and paid to the Wolcott party, the remaining \$68,000 being raised on their individual notes.

After this, mining was continued with uneven success. Sometimes good ore was found, and again they did not know where the next was to come from. Six weeks subsequent to the sale, the first chlorides were struck, and the success of the mine seemed assured. But the evidence cannot be disproved that before this rich mineral was struck the outlook for the mine was often exceedingly gloomy.

The Rogers party was not again heard of till February, 1880, after the famous 17-hour output, with which every one is familiar. Concluding that she had, of necessity, been deceived, Mrs. Rogers sent her brother-in-law to Leadville where, in March, 1880, he began suit to set aside the deed and recover the original interest. This was subsequently transferred to the United States court in Denver, where it was argued, resulting in Judge McCrary's late decision for the plaintiff. In view of the evidence in the case, it is difficult to see how the decision was reached. The original charges of fraud and undue pressure were one by one abandoned and the case finally decided on a pure technicality, viz: That Marshall, a retained and undischarged attorney of Howbert, Sigafus and Rogers, in the attitude of purchaser, sustains illegal relations to his client. The judge in his decision makes no reference to the charges of fraud, etc., but gives judgment solely on the technicality referred to. It is the intention of the defendants to carry the action to higher courts, so that a final verdict is unlikely to be reached for a long time.

It is well known that the Colorado Springs owners sold out their interests in February, 1881. So far from the pendency of what they considered a trivial suit affecting the sale, they state that their very indifference to it was the cause of its loss. They sold simply to exchange an uncertainty for a certainty of dimensions calculated to satisfy any rational men. The writer has collated the above with care and conscientiousness, and believes it to be a fair and impartial statement.

G. R. B.

The Colorado Springs Musical society have leased the Masonic hall in the opera house block for rehearsals.

Professor C. J. Harris, superintendent of the public schools, was married yesterday to Miss Florence M. Rust at the residence of her uncle, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

We understand that Miss Kate Thorne has been prevailed upon to give readings during the session of the Colorado Teachers' association in this city.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the banquet tendered to the newsboys and boot blacks of Pueblo by W. C. Williams, the city circular of the Pueblo Chief.

Christmas will be celebrated by the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in the new church. A cantata will be sung and a number of recitations will be given by the scholars. Santa Claus will on the same evening distribute a large number of presents among the children.

H. L. Parker's private school closed to-day for a vacation during the holidays. Next term begins Thursday, January 5th. Although a new enterprise this school is on a firm footing and the term just closed has been very successful. The pupils have made excellent progress.

SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

Colorado State Teachers' Association.
Mr. J. P. Easterly hands us the programme of exercises for the seventh annual session of the Colorado State Teachers' association which convenes in this city December 29th, and lasts three days. A general invitation is extended by the executive committee to all to come prepared to take an active part in the discussion of papers and topics from the query box.

The public are cordially invited to attend all the exercises of the association. The following is the programme:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28.
At Opera House.

EVENING, 7:30 O'CLOCK.
1. Address of Welcome.
Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, Colorado Springs.
2. Response.
Pres. I. N. D. Bennett, Boulder.
3. Lecture.
"Our Foreign Schoolmasters."
Prof. George N. Morison, Colorado College.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29.
At High School.

MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK.
1. President's Address.
L. N. Bennett, Boulder.
2. Paper.
"Teacher's Work, outside of Text Book."
J. S. McCune, Pueblo.
3. Discussion.
H. M. Hale, Central; Mary Thomas, Boulder.

AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.
1. Paper.
"Evolution of Primary Methods."
Miss Giddings, Colorado Springs.
2. Paper.
"Mathematical Geography."
Robert H. Boggs, Denver.

Discussion.
M. L. Jennings, Georgetown; P. A. Moir, W. Las Animas.
4. Appointment of Committees.

EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.
1. Lecture.
Prof. J. A. Sewell, State University.
2. Short Addresses.
"Technical Education."
Pres. A. E. Hale, State of Mines.

"Discipline of Education."
Pres. D. D. Moore, Denver University.
"Social Culture."
Hon. J. C. Shattuck, Denver.
"Educational Outlook."
Hon. L. S. Cornell, State Sup.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.
MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK.

1. Work of County Superintendents.
2. Paper.
"Cognition in School Work."
Robert Casey, Greeley.
3. Discussion.
"Moral and Social Training in School."
W. A. Andrews, Canon City; C. W. Parkinson, Monument; W. C. Thomas, Leadville; Aaron Fox, Superintendent Denver Schools.

4. Query Box.

AFTERNOON, 1:30 O'CLOCK.

1. Reports.
Committee on Nominations; Secretary; Finance Committee; Treasurer; Committee on Resolutions.
2. Paper.
"The Modern School-ma'am."
Miss M. R. Campbell, Fort Collins.
3. Paper.
"Ways and Means of Reading."
M. J. Spaulding, Nevada.

Discussion.
H. L. Parker, Colorado Springs; James H. Baker, Denver High School.

Social Session, 7:30 O'CLOCK.
Music, Recitations and general good time. At Congregational Church.

Corona Institute closed its first term yesterday and a vacation of two weeks will be taken. The institute has thus far been conducted with entire satisfaction.

Judge T. A. McMorris returned from Washington yesterday morning, where he has been for several weeks engaged in closing up the affairs of the Ute Indian commission, of which he was a member.

We understand that a proposition will be made at the next meeting of the council that if the city will make a lake in the centre of Alamo square Dr. A. Sutton will present to the city a pair of gondolas, male and female.

Parties have been trying to lease the opera house for a spiritualistic seance next Sunday night, but Manager Welch prefers not to lease the house for Sunday night entertainments. Efforts will be made to get Court House hall for the purpose.

All of the Colorado Springs merchants had a good trade yesterday as many of the country residents visited the city for the purpose of purchasing holiday goods. During the entire day Tejon street was lined upon either side by numerous conveyances.

Mr. Snell, of the firm of Robertson & Snell, proprietors of the National hotel, died yesterday morning of consumption. Mr. Snell came here from New York state about three months ago in hopes of benefitting his health. His family have been notified of his death, and it is expected that the remains will be sent east for interment.

When here last season the property man of the Alvin Joslin company borrowed of a certain gentleman in this city a large carving knife for use in the play. The company left the city without returning the property. When here on Tuesday night, Mr. Davis was approached by the man who had loaned the property and requested to return the same or pay for it. Mr. Davis referred the matter to his manager, and at the same time seemed to manifest regret that the thing should have happened. He nevertheless left the city without paying for the knife. Yesterday an attachment was issued against his effects and sent to Denver for service. In the future Davis will not be apt to borrow property without returning it.

OUT WEST.

Work on the artesian well at Fort Lyon has been suspended.

Cattle stealing has been indulged in to quite an extent in and about Leadville.

There is a report going the rounds that Tom Bowen has sold his mine for \$2,000,000.

Four murders occurred between Las Vegas and Albuquerque, New Mexico, last week.

It costs in Colorado \$100 per month to keep one thousand miles of telegraph line in order.

One cattleman in the vicinity of Fort Worth, Kansas, has branded 10,000 calves in his herd this season.

Arrangements have been consummated for the erection of a large and commodious hotel at Silver Cliff.

The Trinidad News has been enlarged to a seven column paper and it now takes the associated press report.

A ten thousand dollar steal has already been discovered in the erection of the new city hall at Denver.

Two boys, inmates of the reform school at Golden, escaped on Wednesday. They were both sent from Weld county.

A disease similar to epizootic is prevalent among the horses at Las Animas. Many horses are reduced in flesh and unfit for work.

Durango has a new school building erected and furnished at a cost of \$10,000.

The sale of postage stamps at the Denver postoffice on Tuesday aggregated \$703.

Salsbury's Troubadours are drawing crowded houses at Leadville.

The Denver & Rio Grande railroad track is now laid within thirty miles of Rico.

The product of the Argo smelting works for the year it is stated will exceed \$3,000,000.

The Humphreys Hose team of Leadville will contest for the champion belt next season.

The Wallace Sifers have been playing at Las Vegas during the past week to large business.

Colonel Hays, a saloon keeper at Gunnison City, was shot on Wednesday and is not expected to live.

A three days go-as-you-please match begins at Gunnison City to-day. Six entries have already been made.

A miniature copy of the Denver News, of November 21st, was inclosed in yesterday's issue of that paper.

A man by the name of Winse was hung in Arizona the other day under the mistake that he was a cattle thief.

The First National bank and the Merchants National bank at Denver are to be consolidated about January first.

It cost Rio Grande county \$600 to pay an expert for balancing up the treasurer's books and opening out a new set.

Two years ago Wyoming territory was \$20,000 in arrears, but to-day it has a handsome surplus in the treasury.

An association has been organized at Silver Cliff for the purpose of furthering the interests of the new hotel prospect.

The Denver city council has ordered the purchase of a new steam fire engine and twenty additional alarm boxes.

A special to the Pueblo Vox Populi conveys the information that the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is pushing toward Colorado.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the state agricultural college last week, President Edwards' salary was raised to \$2,000 a year.

Among the recent Mexican mining incorporations is a company claiming to own a Mexican property which is capitalized at \$50,000,000.

There seems to be no solution to the mysterious Hysell murder case at Durango. Who was murdered or who committed the deed is yet a conundrum.

Alamosa now comes to the front as an applicant for the proposed army post in Colorado. It claims advantages not equalled by any other town in Colorado.

GUTEAU INTERVIEWED.

He Seems Perfectly Satisfied With the Way Things are Going.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—A Press reporter interviewed Guitau, and the latter expressed delight at seeing his friend, and appeared to be quite homesick, but immediately became chatty and good natured. He said he was never better in health or spirits, was generally healthy and had taken things easy since his arrest, and never allowed anything to worry him, although they were howling to shoot him they could not get at him.

"Stuff and nonsense," said he, when told it was reported that he had suicided.

"What next won't they say that's too ridiculous? What on earth should I want to commit suicide for? I am perfectly satisfied with the way things are going, and I have never had any doubts of the issue. The Dietz has taken care of my case thus far, and pretty good care of me."

"What is the object in recalling Mrs. Dunmore?" asked the reporter.

"I don't know what Scoville's idea is; I shall have to see him about that. I don't want to put those women on the stand again. Scoville is no criminal lawyer. I have given him points all the time, but then he has done very well. He has worked hard and I don't know but that I am as well satisfied as if I had managed it alone." Hesitating a moment, he continued: "When I say alone I mean" (evidently fearing the reporter might imagine he had lost sight of the Deity and inspiration feature of his defense) "Scoville loses sight of the main feature. He started out with the proposition that an insane man must be a half idiot."

Guitau announced his intention of cross-examining the government experts. They had not, he said, touched upon the mysterious influence or impulse which often impels one to do things even in the ordinary and minute transactions of life when there may be present no sufficient reason either in mind or in sense from surroundings for any particular exercise of will upon the body. Sometimes a man suddenly feels an impulse to turn around, and in doing so, fears some one of whom, perhaps, he has just been thinking, or often obeys what he terms presentiment.

Guitau appeared to keenly feel that he had been defrauded by those persons who had sold to the press interviews with him without even offering him a division.

Scoville's attention was called to the alleged statement of Mills, that he found on taking a cast of Guitau's head that one side was more fully developed than the other. If his statement is reported correctly, said Scoville, it will sustain the theory I have maintained throughout, and Dr. Hamilton will have to take back some of his testimony, for he testified that his head was symmetrical, and Mills' statements support the statement of the expert for the defense, and I think every expert will admit that where the head is developed smaller on one side it forms the basis for an unbalanced brain and can become ground work for a case of insanity. If Mills substantiates the statement I shall summon him as witness.

Scoville thinks two weeks more will be required to finish the trial.

Anxious to Insure Guitau's Life.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—A letter has been received from Reading, Pa., signed by Bordner & Lessig, and stating that arrangements have been made with several Birks county mutual associations, including the Reading Mutual Aid association of Vienna, to secure an amount of insurance not exceeding a hundred thousand dollars on the life of Charles J. Guitau and requesting that his signature to an application, which is enclosed, be procured. The application is for ten thousand dollars insurance in the Reading Mutual Aid association of Pennsylvania, on the "life maturity plan." The name and residence are filled out to Charles J. Guitau, Washington, D. C. The beneficiary is Arthur J. Bordner, and his signature is followed by that of Calvin T. Lessig, security agent.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Telegraphic Communication with South America—Mexican Business.

New York, December 21.—There seems every probability that before many months telegraphic communication will be established between this city and Vera Cruz, Panama, Venezuela, Peru, Chili, and other South American states by direct wires and that news and business advices will be as regularly and as fully received from the countries on the west coast beyond the equator, as they now are from Europe. The Central and South America Telegraph company is pushing the construction of land lines and laying its submarine cables as rapidly as material can be supplied. The route of the system will be from Vera Cruz to Goatzacoalcior and thence by land lines across the isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Pacific at Salina Cruz. From this point cables will continue to San Jose, Guatemala, Salina Bay, Panama, Buena Ventura, Santa Elena, Payta and Chorrillas, where connection will be made with Lima, Peru, at Chorrillas. The Central and South America company's system will join the West Coast of America Telegraph company's line to Valparaiso.

This will not only open communication with South America, but will practically duplicate communication between the United States and England and the capitals of Brazil, Uruguay, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Peru and Ecuador.

Mexican enterprise begins to attract much capital. Colima, on the Pacific coast, seems to be the chief attraction now, partly because the government of Colima is making liberal inducements for the purpose of attracting capital thither. A party headed by ex-Governor C. McCormick have bought 16,000 acres of land in that state and are going into the business of coffee culture on a very large scale. For the purpose of encouraging the development of this product the congress of Colima some time ago passed a law by which all duty on coffee and all taxes on an estate on which it is grown were remitted for ten years. John W. Foster, our ex-minister to Mexico, officially reported in '75 that Colima was the most noted region, especially for excellence of coffee, on the Pacific coast. He said coffee promised to become the principal article of export and a fertile resource of wealth to the state. On the McCormick estate there are now forty thousand trees in bearing and twelve thousand new trees are to be planted every year for four years. Ex-Governor McCormick says he has looked into the matter very carefully. He says in seven years he and his friends will make a net profit of \$582,000; that their expenses in that time will be about \$379,500, and the land after seven years' cultivation will be worth two or three times the original cost.

The republic of Guatemala also appears anxious to enlist the co-operation of American capital. It recently granted exclusive right to manufacture paper for a period of twenty years to certain persons who have come to New York and expect to enlist capital here.

VANDERBILT WEBB.

Marriage of the Millionaire's Youngest Daughter.

New York, December 20.—Miss Lella Osgood, youngest daughter of W. H. Vanderbilt, was married this afternoon at St. Bartholomew's church to Dr. Wm. Seward Webb, son of General James Watson Webb. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. S. Cooke, rector of St. Bartholomew, assisted by the Rev. R. S. Howland, rector of the church of Heavenly Rest. Bishop Potter pronounced the benediction. Creighton Webb, brother of the groom, was organist at the ceremony. Miss Vanderbilt leaning on the arm of her father was met at the chancel by the groom. The bride was attired in a dress made by Worth of Paris.

The church was densely crowded by the elite of the city, many having tickets being unable to gain admission. The reception was held at the house which was decorated with flowers and an orchestra discoursed sweet music.

Many elegant presents were displayed, among them magnificent diamonds from the mother of the bride, and diamonds and silver from Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, D. O. Mills and others.

It was reported that the father of the bride had presented Mrs. Webb his present residence on Fifth avenue and a check for \$250,000. The bridal couple started on a tour and will return in January, when a reception will be given in the new residence of the bride's parents.

THE KANSAS DESPERADOES.

Not Yet Captured—Their Progress and Fights.

HUNNEWELL, KS., December 21.—The desperadoes who "rounded up" Caldwell have undoubtedly escaped. On Sunday at about eight o'clock they came upon some freighters and took five horses. They also made them cook supper and feed their horses before they left. They next exchanged these horses for five others at a ranch below. They had a fight last night at Sanford's ranch on Wagon Creek, where they took some saddles. They travel only by night. In the fight at Dugout Jim Talbot had his forefinger shot off, and Dug Hill was shot in the heel. They are evidently aiming for Old Mexico. Talbot is a noted desperado. He killed the marshal and deputy marshal at Fort Elliot, Texas, in the spring of 1880, and twelve years ago killed two negroes in the Creek Nation without cause. He was also one of "Billy the Kid's" gang of cut-throats. A message just in says the sheriff is in hot pursuit, and sent back for a reinforcement of twenty picked men to meet him at the cantonment, Indian Territory.

English and Colonial Bishops.

LONDON, December 22.—Archbishop of Canterbury has written a letter to the clergy anxiously directing attention, from a Christian point of view, to the vast movements of people for years going from Europe to the British colonies, especially between England and America. He says an endeavor is about to be made to establish more direct communication between the church at home and the colonial churches, with a view to the spiritual welfare of the emigrants. The archbishop says the proposal has obtained the hearty consent of many of the Anglican bishops in America.

Chinese Envoys.

New York, December 22.—The consul general from China to Cuba, and the Chinese consul at Matanzas, were among the passengers who arrived on the steamship City of Washington from Havana yesterday. They are on their way to Washington to pay their respects to the Chinese minister, who will return to China upon the arrival of his successor, who is expected within a few days. The consul general and consul will remain here until after the arrival of the new Chinese minister, and will then return to their posts of duty.

Fred W. Newburgh, of Columbus, assistant secretary of the state board of public works, has confessed to raising checks for \$4,000.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

New York, December 22.
Silver bars, 1.12 1/2.
Money, 4.
Governments, steady.
Stocks, weak.
The following are the quotations:
BONDS.
United States 4's, 118 1/2 Northern Pacific, 34 1/2
" 5's, 116 1/2 Kansas Pacific, 193 1/2
" 6's, 102 1/2 K. P. (Denver div.), 108 1/2
" 7's, 100 1/2 Denver & Rio Grande
Central Pacific, 117 D. S. P. & P., 102
Central Pacific (div.), 115

RAILROAD STOCKS.
Union Pacific, 116 Hannibal & St. Joe, 95 1/2
Central Pacific, 89 1/2 Lake Shore, 116 1/2
Northern Pacific, 34 1/2 Jersey Central, 88 1/2
Texas Pacific, 49 M. & K. T., 36 1/2
Kansas Pacific, 193 1/2 Phila. & Reading, 63 1/2
New York Central, 132 1/2 Ohio & Mississippi, 35
Erie, 40 1/2 C. R. I. & P., 133
P. & O., 133 1/2 Michigan Central, 56 1/2
N. & W., 124 1/2 D. & C. W., 127 1/2
M. & S. P., 102 1/2 L. & N., 100 1/2
W. & A. G., 68 Canada Southern, 52
Wabash, 43 Panama (preferred), 155
Pacific Mail, 41 W. & A. G., 130
W. U. Tel. Co., 78 1/2 A. M. Ex. Co., 91 1/2
Am. Union Tel. Co., U. S. Ex. Co., 73
A. & P. Tel., C. C. & I. Co., 73

MINING STOCKS.
Amie, 17 Hukill, 65
Bodie, 19 Hibernia, 19
Boulder Con., 15 1/2 Hortense, 15 1/2
Big Mountain, 55 Horn Silver, 15 1/2
Hild Mountain, 55 Highland Chase, 63 1/2
Breece, 19 Iron Silver, 19 1/2
Bull Domingo, 45 Little Pittsburgh, 1 1/2
Con. Virginia, 133 1/2 Leadville, 1 1/2
Carlton, 2 1/2 Leadville, 1 1/2
Chrysolite, 5 1/2 Mariposa (bid), 4 1/2
Cherokee, 1 1/2 Mineral Creek, 4 1/2
Dunkin, 75 Ontario, 69
Dunderburg, 75 Quicksilver (off div), 12 1/2
Eureka con., 75 Robinson con., 2 1/2
Freeland, 2 1/2 Red Elephant, 2 1/2
Green Mountain, 2 1/2 Silver Cliff, 2 1/2
Gold Strike, 2 1/2 Silver Nugget, 2 1/2
Glass-Pendery con., 2 1/2 Sutor, 1 1/2
Chimay, 23

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining undelivered in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending December 21, 1881:

Alton, Mrs. Moore, Joseph
Anderson, Mrs. M. McRae, Ronald
Anderson, Frank McVay, Clara
Barnhart, John McKee, Mrs. L.
Borden, J. F. McLindsey, John
Berkshire, E. Meus, Charles
Benson, J. Morris, J. R.
Bowman, Frank Norton, Miss S.
Brocken, Charles Nichols, H. C.
Brown, B. Parsons, H. A.
Bryan, J. H. Peterson, H.
Cordwell, William Porter, William
Daniels, Henry Pratt, N.
Fowler, Mrs. W. H. Rose, G. W.
Favorite, William Saunders, A. E.
Forston, William L. Seward, John S.
Gaulley, Mr. Smith, Mrs. William
Glenn, Nora Starks, G. S.
Goodnow, Edward Vancleave, James
Hardy, William J. (2) Walker, Mr.
Harrington, M. C. Wilson, Martha
Holt, A. T. Williams, J. H.
Jechow, R. Wood, John
Kennedy, F. A. Wright, D. R.
Lechner, M.

FOREIGN.
Cameron, John E. Wendler, H. G.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. It not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office. E. L. PRICE, P. M.

A statement regarding an alliance between Germany and Turkey has been circulated for the purpose of creating distrust at St. Petersburg.

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Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE at PUEBLO, COLORADO, December 20th, 1881.

BLAINE'S LETTER

To Minister Russell, Which Caused a Stir in England.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The following instructions from Secretary Blaine in reference to a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty were sent to the senate to-day by the president in answer to a resolution of that body:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1881.

To James Russell Lowell, London.

SIR—My circular note of June 24th touched upon the determination of the government with respect to the guarantee of neutrality for the inter-oceanic canal at Panama. It becomes my duty to call your attention to the convention of April 9th, 1850, between Great Britain and the United States, commonly known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Referring to the articles of that convention, it will be seen that the high contracting parties in referring to an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaragua agreed that neither one or the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive contract over said ship canal and that neither will erect or maintain any fortification commanding the same or the vicinity thereof. The convention was made more than thirty years ago under exceptional and extraordinary conditions which have long since ceased to exist; conditions which at test were temporary in their nature and which can never be reproduced. The remarkable developments of the United States on the Pacific coast since that time has created new duties for the government, devolved new responsibilities upon it, the full and complete discharge of which requires some essential modifications in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The interests of her majesty's government involved in this question, in so far as they may be profoundly judged by observation of a friendly power, are so small in comparison with those of the United States that great hopes that readjustment of the terms of the treaty may be reached in a spirit of amity and concord, respect to her majesty's government demands that objection to the convention as it now exists should be stated with directness and with entire frankness. Among the most salient and palpable facts is that the operation of the treaty practically concedes to Great Britain control of whatever canal may be constructed. The position of the home government, with its extended colonial possessions, requires the British empire to maintain a vast naval establishment which in our continental solidarity we don't need and in time of peace shall never create. If the United States binds itself not to fortify on land it concedes that Great Britain in a possible case of struggle for control of the canal shall have at the outset an advantage which would prove decisive, and which could not be reversed except by expenditure of treasury and force. The presumptive intention of the treaty was to place the two powers on a plane of perfect equality in respect to the canal, but in practice, as I have indicated, this would prove delusive, and would instead surrender it, if not in form, yet in effect to the control of Great Britain. The treaty binds the United States not to use its military force in any precautionary measures, while it leaves the naval power of Great Britain perfectly free and unrestrained, ready at any moment to seize both ends of the canal and render its military occupation on land a matter entirely within the discretion of her majesty's government. The military power of the United States, as shown by the recent civil war, is without limit, and in any conflict on the American continent, altogether irresistible. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty commands the government not to use a single regiment of troops to protect its interests in connection with the inter-oceanic canal, but to surrender the transit to the guardianship and control of the British navy. If no American soldier is to be quartered on the isthmus to protect the rights of his country in the inter-oceanic canal, surely by the fair logic of neutrality no war vessel of Great Britain should be permitted to appear in the waters that control either entrance of the canal.

More comprehensive objection to the treaty is urged by this government. Its provisions embody a misconception of the relative positions of Great Britain and the United States with respect to the interest of each government in questions pertaining to this continent. The government of the United States have no occasion to disavow an aggressive disposition. Its entire policy has established its pacific character, and among its chief aims is to cultivate most friendly and intimate relations with its neighbors, both independent and colonial. At the same time this government, with respect to European states, will not consent to perpetuate any treaty that impinges on its rights and long established claims to priority on the American continent. The United States seeks to use only for the defense of its own interests the same force and provision which her majesty's government so energetically employs in the defense of the interest of the British empire to guard her eastern possessions, to secure most rapid transit for troops and munitions of war, and prevent any other nation having equal facilities in the same direction. Great Britain holds and fortifies all strategic points that control the route to India. At Gibraltar, at Malta, at Cyprus, her fortifications give her mastery of the Mediterranean. She holds a controlling interest in the Suez canal, and by her fortifications at Aden and on the Island of Perim she excludes all other powers from the waters of the Red Sea. It would, in the judgment of the president, be no more unreasonable for the United States to demand a share in their fortifications or demand their absolute neutralization, than for England to make the same demand in respect to the United States with respect to transit across the American continent. The possessions which Great Britain thus carefully guards in the east are not of more importance to her than is the Pacific slope, with its present development and assured growth, to the government of the United States. States and territories appurtenant to the Pacific ocean, and dependent on it for a commercial outlet and hence directly interested in the canal, comprise an area of nearly eight hundred thousand square miles, larger in extent than the German empire and the four Latin countries of Europe combined. This vast region is but fairly beginning its prosperous development. Six thousand miles of railway are already constructed within its limits and it is a moderate calculation to-day that within the current decade the number of miles will at least be doubled. In the near future the money value of its surplus for exports will be as large as that of British India, and perhaps larger; nor must it be forgotten that India's land is not of the Pacific is an integral portion of our national union and is of the very form and body of our state. The inhabitants of India are alien from England in race, language and religion; the citizens of California, Oregon and Nevada, with adjacent territories, are of our own blood and kindred, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh.

Great Britain appreciates the advantage and perhaps necessity of maintaining, at the cost of a large military and naval establishment, an interior and nearest route to India, while any nation with hostile intent is compelled to take a longer route and travel many thousand additional miles through dangerous seas. It is hardly conceivable that the same great power which considers herself justified in taking these precautions for the safety of a remote colony on another continent should object to the United States adopting similar

but far less demonstrative measures for protection of distant shores of her own domain for drawing together of the extremes of the union in still closer bonds of interest and sympathy, and for holding in quiet termination of honorable self-defense, the absolute control of the great water-way which shall unite the two nations, and which the United States will always insist upon treating as part of her coast line. If a hostile movement should at any time be made against the Pacific coast threatening danger to its people and destruction to its property, the government of the United States would feel it had been unfaithful to its duty and neglectful towards its own citizens if it permitted itself to be bound by a treaty which gave the same right through the canal to a war ship bent on an errand of destruction that is reserved to its own navy sailing for the defense of our coast and the protection of the lives of our people; and as England insists by the right of her power that her enemies in war shall strike her Indian possessions only by doubling the Cape of Good Hope, so the government of the United States will equally insist that the interior, most speedy and safer route of the canal shall be reserved for ourselves, while our enemies, if we shall ever be so unfortunate to have any, shall be remanded to the voyage around Cape Horn. The consideration of controlling on the part of this government that only by the United States exercising supervision can it cause the canal to be definitely and at all times secured against the interference and obstruction incidental to war. The mere argument of neutrality between the great powers of Europe might prove ineffectual to preserve the canal in time of hostilities. The first step in a general European war would in all probability be to annul the treaty of neutrality and the strategic position of the canal commanding both oceans might be held by the first naval power that could seize it. If this should be done the United States would suffer grave inconvenience and loss in her domestic commerce as would force the duty of defense and protection by war on her part for the mere purpose of gaining that control which in advance she insists is due to her position and demanded by her necessities. I am not arguing or assuming that a general war or any war at all is imminent in Europe, but it must not be forgotten that within the past twenty-five years all the great powers of Europe have been engaged in war; more of them more than once. In only a single instance in the past one hundred years has the United States exchanged hostile shot with any European power. It is in the highest degree improbable for a hundred years to come even, that the experience will be repeated. It consequently becomes evident that one conclusive mode of preserving the isthmus canal from possible destruction by war is to place it under the control of that government least likely to be engaged in war and able in any and in every event to enforce the guardianship which she will assume for self protection of her own interests. Therefore the United States in the first instance asserts her right to control the isthmus transit, and secondly she by such control obtains that absolute neutralization of the canal as respects European powers, which can in no other way be certainly attained and lastingly assured.

Another consideration forcibly suggests the necessity of modifying the convention under discussion. At that time it was agreed that Great Britain and the United States were the only nations prominent in commerce in Central and South America. Since that time other leading nations have greatly enlarged their commercial connections with that country and are to day contending for supremacy in the trade of their shores. With the past four years indeed the number of French and German vessels landing on the two coasts of Central America far exceeds the number of British vessels. While therefore Great Britain and the United States may agree to do nothing; and according to the present convention each remains bound to the other in common helplessness, a third power, or fourth, or combination of many may step in and give direction to a project which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty assumed was under the sole control of English-speaking nations. Indeed, so far as the canal scheme now projected at Panama finds a national sponsor or a patron in the republic, France, the non-intervention enjoined upon this country by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, if applied to that canal, would paralyze the arm of the United States in any attempt to obtain the rights and privileges which this government entered into through solemn oath with the Republic of Colombia anterior to the Clayton-Bulwer convention. So that modification of the treaty of 1850 now sought is not only to free the United States from unequal and inequitable obligation to Great Britain, but also to allow this government to treat with all other nations seeking a foothold on the isthmus on the same basis of impartial justice and independence.

One of the motives that originally induced this government to assent to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty not distinctly expressed in the instrument, but inferable from every line of it, was the expected aid of British capital in the construction of the inter-oceanic canal. That expectation has not been realized, and the changed condition of this country since 1850 has diminished, if it has not entirely removed from consideration, any advantage to be derived from that source. Whenever, in the judgment of the United States government, the time shall be auspicious and the condition for the construction of the favorable canal, no aid will be needed outside of the resources of our government and people; and while foreign capital will always be welcomed and never repelled, it can't henceforth enter as an essential fact in the determination of this problem.

It is earnestly hoped by the president that the considerations you presented will have due weight and influence with her majesty's government, and that the modifications of the treaty desired by the United States will be conceded in the same friendly spirit in which they are asked.

The following is a summary of the changes necessary to meet the views of this government:

First, every part of the treaty which forbids the United States fortifying the canal and having political control of it in conjunction with the country in which it is located, to be cancelled.

Second, every part of the treaty which forbids Great Britain and the United States agree to make no acquisition of territory in Central America to remain in full force as in the original proposition. This government would not admit that Great Britain and the United States should be put on the same basis even negatively with respect to territorial acquisition on the American continent, and would be unwilling to establish such precedent without full explanation; but the treaty contains that provision with respect to Central America, and if the United States should seek its cancellation it might give rise to erroneous and mischievous apprehensions among the people with which this government desires to be on the most friendly terms. The United States has taken special occasion to assure Spanish-American republics to the south of us that we don't intend and don't desire to cross their borders, or in any way disturb their territorial integrity, and we shall not willingly incur the risk of misunderstanding by annulling clauses in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which forbid such a step with Central American acquisition. Military and naval stations necessary for the protection of the canal and voluntarily ceded the United States by the Central American states are not to be regarded as a violation of the provision contained in the foregoing.

Third, the United States will not object to maintaining the clause looking to the

establishment of a free port at each end of whatever canal may be constructed, if England desires it to be retained.

Fourth, the clause in which the two governments agree and made treaty stipulations for a joint protectorate of whatever railway or canal might be constructed at Tehuantepec or Panama has never been perfected. No treaty stipulations have been proposed or agreed upon by either party, although citizens of the United States long since constructed a railway at Tehuantepec. It is a fair presumption, in the judgment of the president, that this provision should be regarded annulled by non-action and common consent of the two governments.

Fifth, the clause defining the distance from either end of the canal, where in time of war captures might be made by either belligerent on the high seas, was left incomplete and the distance never determined. In the judgment of the president, speaking in the interests of peaceful commerce, this distance should be made as liberal as possible, and might, with advantage, as a question relating to the high seas and common to all nations, be a matter of stipulation between the great powers of the world. In assuming as a necessity the political control of whatever canal or canals may be constructed across the isthmus, the United States will act in harmony with governments with whose territories canals shall be located. Between the United States and other American republics there can be no hostility, no jealousy, no rivalry, no distrust. This government entertains no design in connection with this project for it, which is not also for equal or greater advantage of the country to be directly and immediately affected. Nor does the United States seek any exclusive or narrow commercial advantage. It frankly agrees and will by public proclamation declare at the proper time, in conjunction with the republic on whose soil the canal may be located, that the same rights and privileges, the same tolls and obligations for the canal shall apply with absolute impartiality to the merchant marine of every nation on the globe; and equally in time of peace the harmless use of the canal shall be freely granted war vessels of either nation. In time of war, aside from the defensive use to be made of it by the country in which it is constructed and by the United States, the canal shall be impartially closed against war vessels of all belligerents. Its desire and determination is that the canal shall be used only for the development and increase of peaceful commerce among all nations, and shall not be considered a strategic point in warfare, which may tempt aggressions of belligerents or be seized under compulsion of military necessity by any of the great powers that may have contests in which the United States has no state and will take no part. If it be asked why the United States objects to assent to a European guarantee to the terms of neutrality for the operation of the canal my answer is that the right to assent implies the right to dissent and thus the whole question would be thrown open for contention as an international issue. It is the fixed purpose of the United States to confine it strictly and solely as an American question to be dealt with and decided by American governments.

In presenting the views contained herein to Lord Granville you will take occasion to say that the government of the United States seeks this particular time for discussion as most opportune and auspicious. At no period since the peace of 1784 have the relations between the British and American governments been so cordial and friendly as now and I am sure her majesty's government will find in the views now suggested and the propositions now submitted additional evidence of the desire of the government to remove all possible grounds of controversy between the two nations which have so many reasons for an honorable and lasting peace. You will at the earliest opportunity acquaint Lord Granville with the purpose of the United States touching the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and in your own way you will impress him fully with the views of your government. I refrain from directing that a copy of this instruction be left with his lordship because in reviewing the case I have necessarily been compelled in drawing illustrations from British policy to indulge somewhat freely in "argumentum ad hominem." This course of reasoning in instructions to our own ministers is altogether legitimate and pertinent, and yet might seem discourteous if addressed directly to the British government. You may deem it expedient to make this explanation to Lord Granville. If, afterwards, he shall desire a copy of this instruction, you will of course furnish it.

I am your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

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To the Public.

SANBORN, BENT CO., COLO. This is to certify that Mr. Robert M. Davids who is with us is not a partner, and that I will not recognize any contract or pay any debts made by the said Robert M. Davids. G. C. BARR.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
November 30, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Tuesday, January 3, 1882, viz: Henry A. Curtis, D. S. No. 6, 169, for the N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4, N. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 section 17, town 13 S., range 70 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. Snyder, and A. B. Stevenson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
December 6, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at Colorado Springs, on Saturday, January 7th, 1882, viz:

Martha Plumb, D. S. No. 5, 481, for the N. E. 1/4 sec. 19, town 11 S., range 64 W. 6th P. M. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. Snyder, and A. B. Stevenson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

Alexander R. Stevenson, D. S. No. 5, 514, for the N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 sec. 21, E. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 sec. 20, town 11 S., range 64 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Julius Plumb, W. T. Plumb, Chas. Snyder, and S. M. Hodson, all of Easton, El Paso county, Colorado.

MARK L. BLUNT, Register.

IRVING HOWBERT, J. F. HUMPHREY, President. B. F. CROWELL, Vice President. A. S. WELLS, Asst. Cashier.

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"OZONE—Purified air, active state of oxygen."—Webster.

This preservative is not a liquid, pickle, or any of the old and exploded processes, but is simple and purely ozone, as produced and applied by an entirely new process. Ozone is the antiseptic principle of every substance, and possesses the power to preserve animal and vegetable structures from decay.

There is nothing on the face of the earth liable to decay or spoil which Ozone, the new preservative, will not preserve for all time in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition.

The value of Ozone as a natural preserver has been known to our alchemists for years, but, until now, no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive, and simple manner have been discovered.

Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to septic matter or minute germs that develop and feed upon animal and vegetable structures. Ozone, applied by the Prentiss method, seizes and destroys these germs at once, and thus preserves. At our offices in Cincinnati can be seen almost every article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come in, taste, smell, take away with him, and test in every way the merits of Ozone as a preservative.

Charge any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender, for him to keep and test.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, veal, pork, poultry, game, fish, etc., preserved by this method, can be shipped to Europe, subjected to atmospheric changes and return to this country in a state of perfect preservation.

EGGS can be treated at a cost of less than one dollar a thousand dozen, and kept in an ordinary room six months or more, thoroughly preserved; the yolk held in its normal condition, and the eggs as fresh and perfect as on the day they were treated, and will sell as strictly "choice."

The advantage in preserving eggs is readily seen; there are seasons when they can be bought for 5 or 10 cents a dozen, and by holding them, can be sold for an advance of from one hundred to three hundred per cent. One man, with this method, can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

A FORTUNE Awaits Any Man who Seizes Control of OZONE in any Township or County.

A. C. Bowen, Marion, Ohio, has cleared \$2,000 in two months; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

Woods Brothers, Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, made \$6,000 on eggs purchased in August and sold November 1st; \$2 for a test package was their first investment.

F. K. Raymond, Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, is clearing \$2,000 a month in handling and selling Ozone; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

D. F. Webber, Charlotte, Eaton county, Mich., has cleared \$1,000 a month since August; \$2 for a test package was his first investment. J. B. Gaylord, 80 La Salle st., Chicago is preserving eggs, fruit, etc., for the commission men of Chicago, charging 1 1/2c per dozen for eggs, and other articles in proportion. He is preserving 5,000 eggs per day, and on his business is making \$3,000 a month clear; \$2 for a test package was his first investment.

The Cincinnati Feed company, 408 West Seventh street, is making \$5,000 a month in handling brewers' malt, preserving and shipping its feed to all parts of the country. Malt unpreserved sours in 24 hours. Preserved by Ozone it keeps perfectly sweet for months.

These are instances which have asked the privilege of publishing. There are scores of others. Write to any of the above parties and get the evidence direct.

Now, to prove the absolute truth of everything we have said in this paper, we propose to place in your hands the means of proving for yourself that we have not claimed half enough. To any man who doubts any of these statements, and who is interested sufficiently to make the trip, we will pay all traveling and hotel expenses for a visit to this city, if we fail to prove any statement that we have made.

HOW TO SECURE A FORTUNE WITH OZONE

A test package of Ozone, containing a sufficient quantity to preserve one thousand dozen eggs, or other article in proportion, will be sent to any applicant on receipt of \$2. This package will enable the applicant to pursue any line of tests and experiments he desires, and thus satisfy himself as to the extraordinary merits of Ozone as a preservative. After having thus satisfied himself, and had time to look the field over to determine what he wishes to do in the future—whether to send the article in question, or continue it to his own use, or any other line of policy which is best suited to him and to his township or county—we will enter into an arrangement with him that will make a fortune for him and give us good profits. We will give exclusive township or county privileges to the first responsible applicant who orders a test package and desires to control the business in his locality. The man who secures control of Ozone for any special territory, will enjoy a monopoly which will surely enrich him.

Don't let a day pass until you have ordered a test package, and if you desire to secure an exclusive privilege we assure you that delay may deprive you of it, for the applications come in to us by scores of every mail—many by telegraph. "First come first served" is our rule. If you do not care to send money in advance for the test package we will send it C. O. D., but will put you to the expense of charges for return money. Our correspondence is very large we have all we can do to attend to the

shipping of orders, and giving attention to our working agents. Therefore, we cannot give any attention to letters which do not order Ozone. If you think of any article that you are doubtful about Ozone preserving, remember that it will preserve it, no matter what it is.

REFERENCES:

We desire to call your attention to a class of references which no enterprise or firm based on anything but the soundest business success and highest commercial merit could secure. We refer, by permission, as to our integrity and to the value of the Prentiss Preservative, to the following gentlemen: Edward C. Boyce, member board of public works; E. O. Babbitt, county controller; Amos Smith, Jr., collector of general revenue; Wilsin & Worthington, attorneys; Martin H. Harrell and B. F. Hopkins, county commissioners; W. S. Cappellet, county auditor; all of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio. These gentlemen are each familiar with the merits of our preservative, and know from actual observation that we have without question

The Most Valuable Article in the World.

The \$2 you invest in the test package will surely lead you to secure a township or county, and then your way is absolutely clear to make from \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year.

PRENTISS PRESERVING CO., Limited.

S. E. Cor. Ninth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

dwt-12-13

PATENTS

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience. Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper \$3.20 a year, shows the progress of science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub'rs of SCIENT

with similar instruments at Washington, York and Philadelphia. By this instrument a great advantage is gained over the pigeon for handling news. It is to an outside complex machine, and its mysteries are known only to the expert telegraph operator. Different matters of news can be sent at the same time over a single wire simultaneously in its use. The Associated Press will be enabled to send and receive its news with fourfold celerity. The limit of the capacity of the most powerful of these telegraph machines is said to be eleven simultaneous messages over a single wire. By this means such a document as the president's message could be sent in parts simultaneously over a single wire in a very brief time.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Press Comments on Composition of Committees.

Much Dissatisfaction Caused in Certain Sections.

COMMENTS ON THE COMMITTEES.

CHICAGO, December 22.—The Times Washington special says: The composition of the railroad and transportation committees will be studied with care. Already it is complained that they reflect Jay Gould, but this remains to be proved.

The Tribune's editorial says: The committee on commerce was awarded to Page, of California, and here was made the speaker's greatest mistake, as Mr. Page represents none of the great commercial interests. His district is not in any respect a commercial center, and although he is a gentleman of ability the position could have been assigned with more propriety to any one of many others.

The Tribune Washington special says: Mr. Townsend of Ohio felt himself entitled to the committee on commerce. In this opinion he had wide support, but Mr. Page, of California, had performed such services in connection with the speaker as to make it impossible to accommodate Townsend, and so this important committee went to the Pacific coast.

DISSATISFACTION.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The morning papers almost without exception call attention to the dissatisfaction which exists with the makeup of Keifer's committees. The discontent seems chiefly to be in the west, though New Yorkers feel that they have been left out in the cold.

The World's Washington special says: It will be observed that Pennsylvania has three members of the ways and means and New York none. Current comment upon this fact is unfavorable, but the architecture of the committee on commerce is still more peculiar. The chairmanship goes to the Pacific coast in the person of Page, of California, and the Empire state is well nigh without representation on it—Richardson, of a town in the state of New York called Angelica, not being regarded as a complete representative of New York commercial interests. Perhaps the great system of rivers on the Pacific slope is to be improved; perhaps there is a purpose to lift that vast section of country beyond the Rocky mountains into sudden Atlantic commercial interests. At all events the committee is liable to be liberal with public money.

PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS.

Some cool headed Pennsylvania republicans think Cameron crowding too far the matter of appointments in this state, and many friends advise him to a more conciliatory course which he refuses to adopt.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The Post, democratic, editorially says, concerning Speaker Keifer's committees, that many of them are not only incongruous but criminally partisan. It particularly condemns him for placing only one straight out democrat on the elections committee, and characterizes the ways and means committee as "simply brutally protective, but otherwise without form." It says the appropriations committee is at least liberal, and on the whole more intelligently devised than the others, but argues that the democrats should have been given seven of the members instead of six. The Post also says that the strongest committees have been given to the east, and that the proposed fight for Keifer as a western man was either a fraud or else the substantial fruits of his victory have been bartered away. In its news columns concerning outside comments on the committees the Post says the appointment of Page as chairman of the committee on commerce is alleged to be in favor of corporations and monopolies, and that in support of this allegation he is said to have some connection with the Huntington and the Pacific railroad.

The Post adds: "This is a notable fact, that Rosecrans is not on the military committee, where his experience would have been most valuable; but General Grant is and has always been bitter against Rosecrans, and Speaker Keifer had no choice in the matter." The National Republican says: "Keifer has well performed his difficult task and counsels all persons who feel inclined to grumble to imagine themselves in the speaker's place and see whether they could have done better."

HUNT'S CIRCULAR.

Secretary Hunt issued the following circular in consequence of numerous and increasing applications for the discharge of enlisted men in the marine corps made by senators and representatives in congress and others. The department feels constrained to say that no such application can be favorably entertained in the present condition of the service, unless the application be based upon such strong grounds as would entitle the applicant to be discharged on account of mental or bodily disability.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

Complaints have been received that much difficulty is experienced in getting Indian agency supplies transported, caused principally by the failure of contractors to perform their duties. A large quantity of supplies are reported frozen up in the rivers of the northwest, with no probability of reaching their destinations before spring. It is the intention of the Indian bureau of the United States to hold contractors to a strict accountability for their neglect. The agencies are making loud calls for vaccine matter.

CHINESE LEGATION.

The new Chinese minister and members of the legation are expected to-morrow morning. The party is said to consist of twenty-eight persons, eleven of whom are servants. The wife of the minister is the first Chinese lady of rank who has visited the United States. The legation will live at the Arlington hotel until their permanent quarters are ready. A parlor and suite of rooms, including a private dining-room, have been handsomely fitted up for the minister and wife. Separate quarters are prepared for the attaches of the legation and servants. The party will occupy twenty rooms in all, and they are expected to remain at the Arlington about three weeks.

COMMITTEE GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The great feature of interest at the capitol to-day was the announcement of house committees to which most of the members have been looking forward with impatience, many of them with anxiety ever since Speaker Keifer was elected. Naturally the most pronounced comments thus far heard in regard to the manner in which he has performed his difficult task, are those that proceed from two classes of congressmen. Namely, the members who have received good positions, and the members who have been disappointed, owing to the comparative smallness of the number of prominent positions. Dissatisfaction seemed to be the prevailing sentiment expressed by representatives this afternoon, but disinterested opinions generally incline to a conclusion that Speaker Keifer has, on the whole, made a very fair use of his material, and that although some personal or political partiality may have been manifested in certain instances, the committees as constituted reflect the

views of a majority of the house in all important particulars.

The ways and means committee is thus properly placed under control of friends of protective tariff, but free traders are represented by three of the ablest leaders and the moderate tariff men are also fairly represented. There appears however to be good ground for adverse criticism in that three Pennsylvanians, namely Kelley, Randall and Errett, are given places upon this committee and it is similarly noticed that two members from Wisconsin are placed on the foreign relations committee, one of them being made its chairman.

A liberal innovation on all former practices has been made by Speaker Keifer in giving the democrats control of one of the house committees, viz: That on public expenditures of which ex-Speaker Randall is made chairman, the purpose being to provide them with a committee clerk and a convenient room for private consultation.

Territorial delegates were made advisory members of the following committees in whose deliberation they will take part without vote, of course, the privilege of voting: Maggins, of Montana, military affairs; Pettigrew, of Dakota, territories; Brens, post-offices and postroads; Ainsley, of Idaho, Indian affairs; Luna, of New Mexico, coinage, weights and measures; Orry, of Arizona, mines and mining.

It is perceived in scanning the full list of committees that the Pacific coast and Colorado have no representation whatever on several committees of importance to their states, and that no votes in several others, such as territories and Indian affairs, in the membership of which they have usually had some part. In regard to such omissions it is to be noted, first, that the number of Pacific coast congressmen is very small, and secondly, that most of the corresponding committees in the senate are so constituted as to make up for the deficiencies in the house.

For instance while the house committee on naval affairs has not a member from California, Oregon or Nevada, the senate naval committee includes both Miller and Farley. The Pacific coast has been specially well provided for on the house commerce committee. This committee aside from its general importance has special charge of all appropriations for river and harbor improvements of every nature. In the last two democratic congresses no representative of the country west of the Rocky Mountains was appointed to this important committee. The combined influence of Page as chairman and George as representing the northwest would seem to insure as complete a recognition of the Pacific coast as can possibly be secured. Page's chairmanship is the first one of importance held by any Pacific coast member for many years. Oregon also is unusually honored, her representative for the first time being accorded two important positions, such as are not commonly obtained by new members, even from older and more influential districts.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The subject of tariff revision will probably be brought up before both houses of congress soon after reassembling. The Morrill bill will be reported to the senate, and tariff reformers will antagonize it. The Garland bill, which was rejected by the finance committee, has some supporters, who will make a determined fight in its behalf without any prospects of success. Even all of the democratic tariff reformers in the senate do not approve of the Garland bill. Senators Harris, Beck and several others are in favor of a commission composed entirely of members of congress and appointed by congress. Their policy is to keep the entire control of the subject in congress and not entrust the revision of any part of it to outsiders.

These differences of opinion, however, as to the composition of the proposed commission will not divide the law and tariff senators against the Morrill bill. They will endeavor first to defeat that, and if that cannot be accomplished they will then attempt to unite upon some new measure, perhaps constructed upon by the Garland bill.

A sentiment in favor of some revision of tariff is steadily growing. Judge Kelley, chairman of the ways and means committee, has modified his extreme tariff views to the extent of admitting the revision needed, and he intends to draft a bill to that effect. The low tariff members contemplate that this move of Kelley's is simply a smart dodge of the protectionists to head off the growing sentiment in favor of a revision. Everything thus emanates from a revision. Everything suspended by the other side, and a bill for tariff revision will be introduced by Kelley. It will be antagonized as promptly as though it embodied the extreme protection doctrines. It is generally considered that a majority of both houses favor revision, but there are diverse views as to the means and methods that should be employed in making it.

INTERESTING STAR ROUTE CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The following correspondence is furnished by the post-office department:

WASHINGTON, December 15.

Hon. George P. Bliss, Counsel in the Star Route Service:

Sir—From examination of the records in this department I have been convinced that money has been paid out of funds of the government to certain persons, under circumstances which bring such payments within section 4087 revised statutes. In a number of instances the evidence seems to me sufficient to maintain suits by the United States to recover such moneys. It is on file in this department. Copies of much of it are already in your hands. In compliance with the law I hereby request that unless you shall differ from me as to weight of evidence, you will cause suits to be instituted in the name of the United States for the recovery of said moneys illegally paid from parties who received the same.

Very respectfully,

THOS. L. JAMES,

Postmaster General.

BLISS' REPLY.

The request contained in your letter of yesterday that suits should be commenced to recover moneys illegally paid to contractors with the postoffice department is received. I was and am unwilling that any idea should go forth that the criminal proceedings were to be delayed and civil proceedings substituted. If frauds, such as I believe can be shown to have been committed in these cases cannot be punished by convictions in criminal courts, it is more important to public and thus secure a change in the law than to recover for the government even the whole of the amount wrongfully taken from the treasury.

I do not believe there will be any revision on the part of the jury in convicting on proper evidence, such evidence as I believe we can present. Under this conviction I have temporarily put aside the question of civil suits and have devoted myself to the criminal cases. Even you, familiar as you are with these cases, can have little idea of the amount of labor which has necessarily been bestowed upon the preparation of them. Witnesses are scattered over a thousand miles; hardly one of them is less than a fifteen hundred miles from this city, and many of them are twice that distance. These witnesses have been sought by your inspectors with energy, fidelity and perseverance rarely combined in subordinate either in public or private life. Thousands of pages of testimony have been gathered together with that fidelity by the voluminous records of the post-office and treasury departments have been

examined, arranged and abstracted. Under these circumstances your request for the commencement of civil suits seems to me timely. Personally I have no authority to commence such suits but you and I know the senior counsel who was yesterday confirmed as attorney general will not hesitate to give the requisite authority for one of the chief reasons for his selection for that position was his avowed determination to press the star route cases. I shall at once transmit to him a copy of your letter and ask his approval. When received I will cause civil suit to be commenced in those cases in which the evidence in the possession of the government seems to justify such course. You will, I know, agree with me that those civil suits should not in any way supersede the criminal prosecutions for the punishment of the offenders is of infinitely more importance than the recovery of money. Civil and criminal proceedings will be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with justice to the government and defendants, though it is quite possible you will not find the progress so rapid as you desire.

GEORGE BLISS,
Special Counsel.

AFFLICTED INDIANS.

Advices received at the Indian office this morning are that small pox is rapidly spreading among the Indians in the belt of country extending from Montana to Idaho. Inspector Haymouth reports to the Indian office this morning that the Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory are in a starving condition. The Indian office will relieve them as soon as possible.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The speaker announced the committees were constituted as follows:

Ways and Means—Kelley, chairman; Kasson, Dunnell, McKinley, Hubbell, Haskell, Russell, Errett, Randall, McKee, Carlisle, Morrison, Spear.

Banking and Currency—Craio, chairman; Smith, of Illinois, Weber, Dingley, Moore, Cornell, Brumm, Buckner, Hardenburg, Flower, Ernestrout.

Appropriations—Hiscock, chairman; Robeson, Cannon, Burrows, Butterworth, Caswell, Ryan, O'Neill, Ketchum, Blackburn, Cox, Atkins, Forney, LeFevre, Ellis.

The chairmanships of the other committees are as follows:

Elections—Calkins, of Indiana.
Judiciary—Rood, of Maine.
Coinage, Weights and Measures—Fisher, of Pennsylvania.

Commercial—Page, of California.
Agriculture—Valentine, of Nebraska.
Foreign Affairs—Williams, of Wisconsin.

Military Affairs—Henderson, of Illinois.
Naval Affairs—Harris, of Massachusetts.
Postoffices and Post-roads—Bingham, of Pennsylvania.

Public Lands—Pound, of Wisconsin.
Indian Affairs—Haskill, of Kansas.
Territories—Burrows, of Michigan.

Railways and Canals—Townsend, of Ohio.
Manufactures—Campbell, of Pennsylvania.
Mines and Mining—Van Voorhis, of New York.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Shallenbarger, of Pennsylvania.
Pacific Railways—Hazelton, of Wisconsin.

Chairman; Hamner, Satterworth, Robinson, Hammond, Paul, Durrell, Farwell, of Iowa, McKimsey, Bliss, House, of Iowa.

Mississippi Levees—Thomson, of Illinois.
Education and Labor—Updegraff, of Ohio.
Military—Strait, of Minnesota.

Patents—Young, of Ohio.
Invalid Pensions—Browne, of Indiana.
Pensions—March, of Illinois.

Claims—Crowley, of New York.
War Claims—Houk, of Tennessee.
Public Expenditures—Randall, of Pennsylvania.

Public Land Claims—Pacheco, of California.
District of Columbia—Neal, Ohio.
Revenue Laws—McKinley, Ohio.

Expenditures in Department of State—Deering, Iowa.
Expenditures in Treasury Department—Belmont, Colorado.

Expenditures in War Department—Briggs, New Hampshire.
Expenditures in Navy Department—Robeson, New Jersey.

Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Cannon, Illinois.
Expenditures in Interior Department—Hubbell, Michigan.

Expenditures in Department of Justice—Willits, of Michigan.
Expenditures Public Buildings—Errett.
Rules—The speaker.

Accounts—Urner, of Maryland.
Mileage—Jorgensen, of Virginia.

JOINT COMMITTEES.
Library—Cook, of New York.
Printing—Van Horn, of Missouri.

Enrolled Bills—Aldrich, of Illinois.
Census—Prescott, of New York.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.
Public Health—Van Aernam, of New York.
Reform in Federal Services—Orth, of Ind.

Respecting the Election of President and Vice President—Updegraff, of Iowa.
Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Wait, of Connecticut.

Payment of Pensions and Back Payment—Joyce, of Vermont.
Additional Accommodation for Public Library—Rice, of Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON NOTES.
C. R. McKimsey, of Minnesota, has been appointed enrolling clerk of the house.

Professor J. E. Hilgard has been appointed superintendent of the coast and geodetic surveys.

Postmasters complain of the loss of revenue under the present partial payment of postage on first-class matter.

Postmaster General Howe telegraphs that he will assume the duties of his office between the 1st and 6th of January.

The weather being unfavorable to-day, Senator Miller is still confined to his residence by illness which appears to be of a type of malarial fever, but no doubt is felt but that he will be able to be out again in a few days.

New York Stock Market.
New York, December 22.—By the Mail-Express. About noon it became apparent that somebody was selling a great deal of stock, and with this temper speculation ensued. It seems to be a fact that Gould is on the war path and means to create all the market desired. A gentleman who has people who have been milking this market place if they did not desert. They paid no attention to the warning and they are reaping the consequences and the harvest is in a fair way to continue.

There are conflicting reports in regard to the Union Pacific. It is believed that the Vanderbilt people are large buyers of stock, while Boston seems disposed to sell a short line and a considerable amount is believed to have been put out in stock. A fresh attack has been made on the Western Union, and it is reported that a pool has been formed, by Keeney, Balden, Ballou and others to short the stock to the extent of 50,000 shares.

Another Suicide.
DENVER, December 22.—John W. Davidson, a carpenter, committed suicide last night by taking poison. Cause, poverty and ill-health. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE JEANNETTE

Crushed in the Ice Off the Siberian Coast.

No Effort or Expense Spared for Relief of the Crew.

Additional Particulars from Survivors

---State Dispatches.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 20.—Lieutenant Anoutchne, governor general of Eastern Siberia, who has just arrived here, brought the news of the steamer of the North American polar expedition which had been lost since 1879, had been discovered and assistance rendered the crew. It is believed here this refers to the Jeannette. The crew are said to have suffered no loss.

LONDON, December 20.—The finding of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette, was reported to a meeting of the Royal geographical society to-day.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The Commercial Advertiser prints the following: A private dispatch sent by the secretary of state to the Herald office this afternoon, announcing the loss of the Jeannette and rescue of two officers and twenty-three of the crew. The other boat has not yet been heard from, and is supposed to have been lost. Following is a copy of the dispatch: "Washington, D. C., December 20.—The following telegram has just been received from Hoffman, charge d'affaires of the United States at St. Petersburg: The Jeannette was crushed in the ice on June 11, latitude 77° north, longitude 157° east. The crew embarked in three boats, which were separated by the wind and fog. Number three boat, with eleven men, under charge of Engineer Melville, reached the mouth of the Lena river on September 19. Subsequently boat No. 1, with Captain DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve men reached the Lena river in a pitiable condition. Prompt assistance was rendered. Boat No. 2 has not been heard from."

(Signed) F. F. FREELINGHUYSEN,
Department of State.

The managing editor of the Herald said he had no facts beyond these dispatches upon which he could base an opinion relative to the expedition. It appears to him that the steamer had been lost beyond recovery, and that the occupants of a boat among whom he feared was Collins, the Herald correspondent, was also lost, although there was hope they might yet turn up.

A CARD OF THANKS.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—In response to Hoffman's dispatch the following was sent to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 20, 1881.
Hoffman, Charge, St. Petersburg.

Tender the hearty thanks of the president to all the authorities or persons who have in any way been instrumental in assisting the survivors from the Jeannette or furnishing information to this government.

(Signed) B. F. FREELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—The secretary of state and secretary of the navy had a conference this afternoon as to the best method to be pursued in reference to the steamer Jeannette, and agreed that the only thing to be done at present was to telegraph to the United States minister at St. Petersburg and request the government to furnish all the assistance in their power towards bringing the survivors to a place of communication so that they might be enabled to reach home questions. The sending of the United States steamer Rodgers, now in winter quarters in St. Lawrence bay, in search of the missing crew of the Jeannette was discussed at the navy department to-day, and the conclusion reached that such an expedition would be impracticable until spring.

RUSSIAN ASSISTANCE.
ST. PETERSBURG, December 21.—A special supplement of the Official Gazette, issued this morning, announces that all telegrams from Engineer Melville of the lost Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette will be forwarded to their destination as promptly as possible, and that the most energetic measures will be taken for the recovery of the remainder of the crew of the Jeannette and those left on the ice at the mouth of the Lena river.

WHAT THE ENGLISH THINK.
The Standard says: Though the Jeannette has suffered destruction, Americans have added more glory to that they have already won in frozen regions. It concludes: It is more than possible that Lieutenant DeLong may be the herald of a new race of those who fear not the spirit of those who dwelt in the land of ice and snow.

WHERE THE JEANNETTE WAS LOST.
WASHINGTON, December 21.—George Keenan, of this city, who some years ago travelled a thousand miles or more up the river Lena, at the mouth of which Lieutenant DeLong and survivors of the crew of the Arctic steamer Jeannette recently landed, says: Where the Jeannette was lost is 350 miles northeast of the island New Siberia, 800 miles from the nearest part of the Siberian mainland and a little more than 500 miles from the mouth of the Lena. Probably Lieutenant DeLong, after abandoning his ship, made for the nearest point on the Siberian coast, passing to the eastward and southward of New Siberia, and striking the mainland between the mouth of Indigirka and the mouth of the Lena. If he reached the coast early enough in summer he ought to have found Russian and native fishing stations at the mouth of the Yana, Indigirka and other smaller streams, which fall into the Arctic ocean in that vicinity, and thus have obtained succor much nearer than he did reach the mainland until after the fishing stations had all been abandoned and the fishermen had retreated up the rivers to their winter villages which as a rule are situated some distance inland. At the mouth of the Lena there is, I believe, a permanent settlement, and this seems to have been the appointed rendezvous for all the boats.

HOPES FOR THE THIRD BOAT.
If the third boat failed to reach the rendezvous agreed upon the conclusion by no means follows that it is lost. The crew may have found an inhabited station nearer than the mouth of the Lena, or been picked up by a Russian or native fishing boat and carried, or guided to some other place of safety. In such case, they might not be heard from for a month or more after the arrival of the other boats. The third boat's crew should not be given up as lost until we have heard from all the villages along the Yana and Indigirka and Nizhni Kalina, which as a place of refuge was quite as near and quite as accessible as the mouth of the Lena. The retreat of these boats across 900 miles of an ice-encumbered Arctic sea to the Siberian mainland is a remarkable achievement, and one which is unparalleled in Arctic history only by the retreat of Barents and Phipps, and of the crew of the Jeannette from Franz Josef Land. The fact that DeLong and his men were three months at sea and on ice in open boats before they reached the mouth of the Lena is a fact which of itself tells a mournful story.

COMMANDER CHESTER INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, December 21.—I have never had any fear for the safety of the Jeannette, said Commander Cheyner last night to a reporter, and I have not hesitated to say so in public. She was of unusual strength, being much stronger than many vessels used for Arctic expeditions. She had on board provisions for three years and there was no danger from that source. The fact that no dispatches were left by her at Wrangle Land proved nothing except that she was kept off the coast by ice. Other vessels have been out for years and have returned safely. The Victory, for instance, commanded by Sir John Ross, and the Investigator, commanded by Sir Robert McClure.

My opinion has been all along that the Jeannette was somewhere north of Grinnell's Land. I thought that after leaving Behring straits she had probably been caught in the ice and had been carried east by the circum-polar current which goes north of Sweden, then north of Asia, then past America and finally down the eastern coast of Greenland. If any expedition was to be sent after her I thought the way for it would be through Smith's Sound. Then the fact that two of the boats have landed near the mouth of the river Lena shows, however, that the Jeannette must have steered more to the west than I thought she would. Probably she found more open channels in this direction, and so went west and north instead of directly north. How she was crushed, of course, we can only surmise, as the men may have gone a considerable distance in their boats. I think that the third boat will yet be heard from. You see traveling in the Arctic regions is much safer than people suppose it is. Whatever happens, you have always ice under you. The open Polar sea is a myth and the percentage of lives lost in Arctic explorations is only guessed.

Henry Wilton Grinnell, whose father sent out two expeditions, came to see me this afternoon. He said he thought it was much safer to go to the Arctic sea than it was to stay and try to cross New York streets every day. The loss of the Jeannette, however, is an argument in favor of my theory as to the best route to the North pole. There are three ways, you know—Smith's Sound, Behring's Strait and the Spitzbergen route. North of Behring's Strait the water is shallow, and the deep ice is apt to stick on the bottom, thus making the passage difficult. In the Spitzbergen route the ice was so thick that the Dutch expedition under Barentz was unable to get through it at all, and I think as most Americans do, that Smith's Sound route is the safest and most practicable.

By the way, my plan to reach the North pole with Lieutenant Schwatka is receiving much support here. A committee will be formed in this city soon to co-operate with the British committee, and among others Grinnell has promised to be a member, and he has offered to act as secretary. This afternoon it was decided to name my ship after his father.

NEW YORK, December 21.—The Tribune says: There was a pleased family group at the house of William C. Walton, brother of Mrs. Captain DeLong, last evening. There was present Captain Walton and wife, the parents of Mrs. DeLong, and William C. Walton and wife. Mrs. DeLong left the city yesterday to take up her residence with her sister in Burlington, Iowa. She has passed the time since her husband's departure anxiously with this sister and with her brother in this city. Captain Walton telegraphed to her at once the news of her husband's arrival at the mouth of the Lena river. "Mrs. DeLong, as well as myself," said Captain Walton, "has never had the least apprehension but that her husband would return in safety. He himself felt sure of this. He said he did not expect to come back in the Jeannette however. He thought she would probably have to be abandoned and that the crew would have to take to sledges and boats and it has happened. William Walton said he took it for granted that it was in June of this year that the Jeannette had been abandoned. The spot he had determined upon was some 400 miles northwest of Wrangle Land. Mrs. DeLong, it was thought, would return to this city at once so that she would get tidings from her husband at the earliest possible moment.

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL.
NEW YORK, December 21.—The Herald's Paris special says: Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs this morning that Gen. Ignatieff has just received the following telegram which I transcribe literally:

IRKUTSK, December 19—8:55 p. m.
The governor of Yakutsk writes that on the 14th of September three natives of Hogan Ouloussdzigane at Cape Barlay, 140 versts or about 90 miles north of Cape Bikoft, discovered a large boat with eleven survivors from the shipwrecked steamer Jeannette. They had suffered greatly. The adjunct of the chief of the district was immediately charged to proceed with doctors and medicines to succor the survivors at Yakutsk and to search for the rest of the shipwrecked crew. Five hundred roubles have been assigned to meet the most urgent expenses.

The engineer, Melville, has sent three identical telegrams, one addressed to the London office of the Herald, one to the secretary of the navy at Washington, and a third to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg. The poor fellows have lost everything. Engineer Melville says that the Jeannette was caught and crushed by ice on the 23d of June, in latitude 77° north and 157° east longitude. The survivors of the crew went in three boats. Fifty miles from the mouth of the Lena they lost sight of each other during a violent gale and dense fog. Boat No. 3, under command of Engineer Melville, reached the eastern mouth of the Lena on the 29th of September, and was stopped by icebergs near the hamlet of Idolatro until the 29th of October.

There also arrived at Balonego boat No. 1, with the sailors Ninderman and Norris. They brought information that Lieutenant De Long, Dr. Ambler and Roger and other survivors, had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena, where they are at present in a most distressing state, many having their limbs frozen. An expedition was immediately sent from Balonego to make diligent search for the fortunes who are in danger of death. Melville said that money was urgently needed and should be sent per telegram to Gakoutsk and Irkutsk, and urgently requested that 6,000 roubles be transmitted immediately to the governor of Yakutsk for researches, assistance and care, as well as for the return and conveyance of shipwrecked men to the house of the governor, where there is a surgeon who will bestow upon them all possible care.

THE RETREAT.
NEW YORK, December 22.—Cable to the Herald: The following telegram was received at the London office this morning:

IRKUTSK, December 21—2:15 p. m.
The Jeannette was crushed by ice in latitude 77° north longitude, 157° east. The boats and sleds made a good retreat to fifty miles northwest of the Lena river, where the boats were separated in a gale. The whale boat in charge of Chief Engineer Melville, reached the eastern mouth of the Lena river September 17. It was stopped by ice in the river. We found a native village and as soon as the river closed I put myself in communication with the command at Balonego. On October 29 I heard that the first cutter carrying Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler and twelve others had landed at the northern mouth of the Lena. The commandant at Balonego sent instructions to the whale boat party, who are all well. Ninderman and Norris arrived at Balonego October 29 with state.

relief for the first cutter, all of whom are in a sad condition and in danger of starvation, and all badly frozen. The commandant at Balonego sent scouts to look for them, and found. The second cutter, search until they were heard from. Telegraph money for Irkutsk to Irkutsk and Yakutsk.

The list of the people in the boats is as follows: First cutter—Lieutenant DeLong, Dr. Ambler, George J. Collins, William Wilton, Louis Morris, Hans Erikson, Hans Knack, Adolf Bressler, Carl Gortz, Walter Lee, Nels Ivarson, George Boyd, Alexia J. torn.

Whale Boat—Engineer Melville, Lieutenant Donahue, Jack Cole, James Bartlett, Raymond Newcomb, Herbert Leach, George Landach, Henry Willson, Maasen Anequin.

Second Cutter—Lieutenant Chipy, Captain Dunbar, Alfred Sweetman, Henry Waxe, Peter Johnson, Edward Shawell, Albe Kaline.

The first cutter and whale boat are safe. IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

NEW YORK, December 22.—The Herald special from Paris says: Our St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the government of Eastern Siberia, who happens to have information of the arrival of the shipwrecked crew of the Jeannette in the region under command, immediately proceeded to Gakoutsk and saw the emperor, who personally ordered that all supplies that were necessary for food, clothing, money and transportation should be placed at their disposal.

Mr. George F. Williams of the editorial staff of the Herald, says Jerome J. Collins, chief of the Herald staff with the Jeannette expedition, is safe.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—The secretary of the navy received from Engineer Melville, under date of Irkutsk, December 21, a cable message identical with that cable from London last night to the New York Herald, to which the secretary replied as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, December 22, 1881.
Engineer Melville, U. S. N. Irkutsk:

Omit no effort and spare no expense in securing the safety of the men in the second cutter. Let the sick and frozen and the already rescued have every attention, and as soon as practicable have them transported to a milder climate. The department will supply necessary funds.

(Signed) HUNT, Navy Secretary.

A DISPATCH FROM BENNETT.
WASHINGTON, December 22.—The following additional dispatches in the correspondence of the state department relative to measures

It is nearly six months since Garfield was shot, and Guitau still lives.

Henry Watterson has been to the Guitau trial and says he is as sane as he is.

Ex-Senator Platt of New York intends in the future to make Washington his home.

Two hundred and sixty-one years ago today the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock.

The friends of honest payers of the state debt in Tennessee are sure of a victory next fall.

Ohio gets five chairmanships, but only one of importance, that on patents. The general opinion seems to be that Ohio is left.

Congress has adjourned and there will be no cabinet appointments for some time. Politics will be dull for the next two weeks. But Guitau's trial still proceeds.

Alamosa puts in its claim for the military post as against Denver and Pueblo. Saldaña still to be heard from. Colorado Springs don't think herself the best place in Colorado for the post.

Mr. George G. Sicksel, an old gentleman of 93, who is about to be married, must have recently found a ring in his cake. There can be no other explanation of this remarkable phenomenon.

Pennsylvania has three members of the committee on ways and means. Yet she hardly deserves two from her proportion of manufactures. But Pennsylvania came to Kiefer's help at the critical moment.

Judging from the composition of the committee, Judge Belford did not have the treatment from Speaker Kiefer that he deserved. As he was one of the first and most loyal friends of Kiefer's candidacy, it was expected he would get a high position on the committee.

The only possible changes in the cabinet are in the war, navy and interior departments. One of these will go to New England and another to the northwest. The other will go either to the south, the Pacific coast, Colorado, or Jerome B. Chaffee. This is about the size of Chaffee's chance.

The Leadville Democrat thinks that Leadville has lost the 12 per cent. between the bullion and coined value of silver. It estimates that this loss within three years has amounted to \$8,000,000. Does the Democrat think that if there was free coinage, the miner would get this 12 per cent? Or in other words would the free coinage of silver raise its value so as to make the bullion value and coined dollar the same.

The Leadville Democrat will not be the tail of the News. It shows itself able to do justice to Senator Hill when it says: "There is no truth in the rumor that Senator Hill has been in any manner opposing the candidacy of Governor Rountt for a cabinet position. On the contrary, the senator and Governor Rountt are in active accord, and the former is quietly, yet zealously, doing all in his power to honor Colorado by placing Governor Rountt in the cabinet."

The Leadville Herald thinks that political scientists are too little acquainted with the practical working of the financial system of the country. Then they are not scientists in the best sense of the word. It is their business to study our financial system. Their method should always be inductive. A good scientist is one who considers facts vital and supreme, and builds entirely upon them. The political theorist who is out of the active world has now no standing and deserves none.

We present to our readers this morning a true story of the R. E. Lee mine as shown in the sworn evidence before the circuit court. We published a few days ago a story from the Denver News, which was evidently prepared by the attorneys of the Rogers' parties and was inconsistent in many instances with the testimony before the court. No defense of Mr. Howbert and his partners has been necessary, as they stand too high in our community to be even suspected of crookedness in these transactions. We print the story only to give information as to the real character of the case in which a decision has just been rendered by Judge McCreary.

Mr. Riddleberger was elected United States senator from Virginia yesterday. He is quite a young man being only about forty years old. He is a native of Virginia and was born in the Shenandoah valley. He entered the confederate army at the beginning of the war as a private and was soon promoted to a lieutenant. Owing to a severe wound in the foot he changed his service to the cavalry where he served throughout the war with the rank of captain. At the close of the war he edited a democratic newspaper, but was meanwhile preparing himself for the practice of law. He has served for some years in both branches of the Virginia legislature, which is the only public service he has performed. Here he identified himself with the readjustment measures. He goes into the senate as an unpledged republican. He is called an eloquent and fluent speaker.

The new appointments to President Arthur's cabinet greatly increase the average age. President Garfield's cabinet averaged a little over fifty, or about his own age. The only member over sixty was Kirkwood. There are now five members of the cabinet over sixty, Kirkwood, Frelinghuysen, Brewster, Folger and Howe, and the average age will be about sixty. The average age of the French ministry is now 51, while Gambetta the premier is only 49. The average age of the French cabinet used to be sixty-five, but of late years it has been about sixty until the recent change. In England, the average age is much greater. Gladstone is seventy-two years old and the youngest member of the cabinet is forty-five. The average will be over sixty. Usually and rightly age and experience are considered essential in the choice of cabinet advisors. The rise of the younger Pitt, who was prime minister of England at twenty-five, was an anomaly.

The Denver Tribune treats the Jefferson Davis story in the following neat way: "A good many of the papers discredit the story that 'Jeff Davis gave two and one half million dollars from the confederate treasury. There is nothing surprising about the story. A man who would attempt to steal away a part of the republic would not be apt to have any compunctions of conscience in a matter involving money simply."

The appointment of Mr. Spaulding as collector of the port at Chicago is not a stalwart victory. It is Senator Logan's victory. The stalwarts generally favored Mr. Nixon, the manager-in-chief of the Inter-Ocean, that stalwart organ which elected Mr. Logan to the senate and made such a gallant fight for General Grant in Illinois for a third term.

Wisconsin and California were the most faithful supporters of Kiefer. As a result Wisconsin gets three good chairmanships, foreign relations, public lands and Pacific railroads. California, with three republicans, gets two good committees, commerce and private lands.

Judge Belford besides being chairman of the committee on expenditures in the treasury department stands second on the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and is also on the committee on public lands. Mr. Kiefer was not allowed to do better by him.

Senator Howe is a strong and intelligent friend of silver which is a good reason for Colorado's rejoicing in his appointment.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

The rescue of a part of the crew of the Jeannette revives the interest in the explorations of the polar seas. Already considerable anxiety had been expressed for this vessel which left the Pacific coast in the summer of 1879 and had not been seen or heard from since September of that year. Last week there was a meeting of Royal Geographical society at which it was determined to seek aid from the government to rescue the daring explorers. There has also been great interest in France and the Scandinavian peninsula in the fate of the crew. Happily the suspense is almost at an end and it is to be hoped that all of the crew will be rescued.

The theory of their rescue shows that the theory of the Herald was right as to the direction in which the Jeannette had gone. Admiral Collinson, who is the highest living authority on navigation in the seas northeast of Behring strait, thought that she had gone in an easterly direction, and would be found north of this continent. Lieutenant Howgaard, of the Danish navy, also thought with the Herald the search to the westward most likely to be successful.

These explorations have always been fascinating to the hardy sailors, and their history makes one of the most interesting as well as one of the most exciting parts of our literature. These explorations began with the Vikings in the ninth century when they settled Iceland. In 982 Erik the Red discovered the east coast of Greenland. In 1477 it was supposed that Columbus visited Iceland and Greenland. During the latter part of the fifteenth century, and during the sixteenth the Cabots, Cartier, Frobenius, Burroughs, and others made daring attempts to find a northwestern passage. The Dutch merchantmen at the same time made adventurous expeditions, and one John Cornelius Ryp in 1597 reached 80° north latitude. All these failures to find a northwestern or northeastern passage led to an attempt in 1607 to find a way across the pole. Henry Hudson commanded the expedition and reached 81° north latitude. He failed, but the attempt was not given up until several other expeditions had been fitted out. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the Russians sent out several expeditions which explored the northern coast of Asia.

The English during the last part of the 17th and the 18th centuries practically abandoned these explorations. But in 1818 the search for the New York passage was resumed under Sir John Ross. From 1818 there have been continuous expeditions made by Swedes, Norwegians, Austrians, Russians, English and Americans. The names of Ross, Franklin, Kane, and Nordenskiöld have been made immortal by the brave explorations of themselves and crew. While we have not thought these expeditions settled all of the vexed questions which have prompted them, they have added immensely to our knowledge of the polar regions and render a final solution more probable.

ETCHINGS.

Among the many beautiful things which may be bought for Christmas presents are some etchings at Howbert Bros. They are the work of Mr. Stephen Parrish, of New York, a cousin of the Hon. T. C. Parrish, of this city. Readers of the November Scribner will remember some quaint illustrations in that number, of Marblehead and vicinity. These illustrations were copies of the etchings now on sale at Howbert Brothers. Only twenty impressions were taken from each plate, and then the plates were destroyed. One of each of a set of twenty are in the collection offered here for sale. They will increase rapidly in value as soon as it will be impossible to get them. The artist has already been very highly noticed in New York papers in the criticisms on these etchings when they were on exhibition at the New York Academy. It is evident that he has a future. The prices run from \$4 to \$15 and are remarkably low for works of art of such rare merit and which it will soon be impossible to buy. The subjects are particularly interesting and cover an almost new field. The sea coast of New England abounds in quaint and beautiful views which are the delight of the lovers of nature. Recently our magazines have undertaken to illustrate it, but we think in no case has it been done in a more picturesque or truthful manner than in these etchings. The subjects are all striking and most happily selected. Since these etchings have received the high praise of the art critics of New York, and have been selected for illustrations in our leading magazine, any elaborate criticism on our part is unnecessary. We advise our readers at least to examine them.

THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The president's appointments have more than anything else given the country confidence that his administration will be wise and conservative. The appointment of the Hon. T. O. Howe as postmaster general will only increase this confidence. He was a friend of Grant in the senate and was friendly to his reappointment in 1880. But those who differed with him in regard to Grant will be as much pleased with this nomination as will those who were especially identified with Grant's administration. No one expected that Arthur would decline to recognize the section of the party with which he was in sympathy. We should not have respected him so much if he had. It is to Arthur's credit that he has put into his cabinet such Grant men as Frelinghuysen and Howe. Both are men who to an eminent degree have and deserve the respect and confidence of the country. They have been pure and clean. Amid the dark days of 1873-76, when one after another of the country's idols were broken, no suspicion ever even tarnished the upright characters of these men. Had Grant only been fortunate enough to have been surrounded by such men the term "Grantism" had never been added to our political vocabulary.

Ex-Senator Howe has had a political life of remarkable length, honor, and experience. He was born in Maine in 1816. About 1846 he removed to Wisconsin because of ill health. He settled at Green Bay and soon built up a large legal practice. His success was so great that in 1851 he was nominated and elected judge of the supreme court of his state. In 1855 he resigned because of the insufficient salary and again returned to the practice of law. But his interest in the great questions which were then agitating the country did not allow him to remain long in the quiet practice of his profession. He took an active part in the discussion of the Kansas, Nebraska bill and other cognate questions. This interest and the ability which he displayed in the discussions immediately gave to him a leading position in the recently organized republican party. In 1857 he was put forward as a candidate for the United States senate and lacked only a few votes of election. At the next election in 1861 he was again made the candidate of his party and elected. He was afterwards substantially endorsed by a re-election in 1867 and 1873, thus serving eighteen consecutive years. At the end of his last term, he was next to Senator Anthony the oldest senator in consecutive service. During this time he was ranked perhaps with the conservative partisans, if we may be allowed to use such a term. He was always a strong and loyal party man, but his judicial training and temperament did not lead him into the mistakes which some of his less balanced party associates made. He perhaps best showed his loyalty to his party and his ability to discern the vital issues before the country in his opposition to the "my policy" of Andrew Johnson. Few men in public life had more to withstand in remaining true to his party than Senator Howe. In 1865, when Johnson began to develop his policy, it seemed inevitable that Wisconsin would go with him and sustain him. Randall, the war governor, a most astute and popular politician, was postmaster general. Senator Doolittle was little short of worshipped in his party. These two men, who at the time were the strongest and most prominent politicians in Wisconsin, determined to carry the state for Johnson. They had all the help that absolute control of patronage, successful political careers, hosts of personal political friends, and a long and complete control of the party organization could give to them. They succeeded in carrying the convention in 1865, and securing the passage of resolutions of endorsement of "my policy." Senator Howe saw the tendency of the times, and at the risk of his political fortunes, opposed this action. For the first and only time, we believe, he attended a state convention. He was beaten. He then participated in the deliberations of a minority convention which disapproved of this endorsement. This seemed like political suicide, as the election of his successor was to occur the next year. But the republican party true to its best instincts and traditions repudiated this "my policy" business in 1866, and the following winter returned Senator Howe for another six years. This is only one illustration of where his devotion to the principles of his party rose above mere personal ambition. Another feature of his career deserves special mention. He has never sought office. The honors that he has had, have come to him. In this day it is gratifying to note the success of this class of public men, which is growing too small for the good of the country.

Senator Howe is a man of rare social qualities. He unites with his legal ability and wide experience in public affairs, the strong common sense which are essential to make him a successful executive officer. There can be no question of his fitness for this high position, and the success with which he will administer its affairs. We congratulate the party on this appointment because he has been so faithful a member, the country because a statesman will control one of its great departments, the administration because his name is sufficient guarantee that the prosecution of the star route thieves will be vigorously pressed.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The speaker yesterday announced the house committees and they are quite satisfactory considering the circumstances under which he was elected. For example we notice that Hisecock was made chairman of the committee on appropriations. Courtesy required that as Mr. Hisecock was the chief opponent in the speakership contest. But it was known that a determined fight was being made against him by the stalwart element which is supposed to have nominated Kiefer. Crowley was the candidate of the stalwarts, but he is put off with the committee on claims. The committee is a particularly able one. Mr. Kasson does not get a prominent committee, but this is probably due to the fact that he

was not in the last house. He stands second on the committee of ways and means which is a high position. Reel, of Maine, is made chairman of the judiciary committee. Orth has the chairmanship of the committee on reform in the federal service, and Burrows that of territories. Dunnell has a good place on the committee on ways and means, but no chairmanship. This disposes of all the candidates for speaker.

The committee on ways and means has the protectionist leader for chairman. This would not be objectionable if Mr. Kelley was equal to the position, because the majority of the republicans in the house favor a protective tariff. Mr. Kelley showed his poor judgment and very high tariff views in the recent New York convention when he presented a resolution favoring the removal of the tax on whiskey in order to increase the tariff on imports. He is a poor man for the position, but will satisfy the Iron and Steel association, in whose employ he has been for years. Mr. Kasson, the second member, has tendencies toward free trade, but will support moderate protection. Nearly all the republicans are protectionists. The democrats are divided. Randall, the strongest advocate of protection on the democratic side, is on the committee, as well as Carlisle and Morrison, who are the best democratic exponents of free trade. Carlisle is possibly the ablest man on either side of the house. The committee will report for protective measures.

The committee on banking and currency has been an important one for the past ten years. There has usually been a rivalry between the east and the west in its composition because of the different views of the two sections on the subject of the currency. For some years past the eastern influence on this committee has been small. In the last house four were from the west, three from the south, two from the northeast and two from the middle states. Of these, one from New England was a greenbacker, so that the eastern views were directly represented by only three out of the eleven members. This is changed in the present house. The middle states have five members, the west three, New England two and the south one. The eastern sentiment will therefore have seven of the eleven members. The chairman is from Massachusetts. For many years Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, had been chairman. The committee is a safe one.

The committee on appropriations is the only other committee where the names are given full. This is a well made up committee, consisting of the best speakers on both sides of the house. Neither tariff nor section play any important part in the composition of this committee. It is only a question of selecting good and careful business men who can clearly give their views to the house.

REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP IN THE HOUSE.

We published this morning comments on the composition of the house committees. They are not all favorable, but still the appointments are fairly good. It is a good while since any speaker has had so poor material to select from. This should be taken into account in criticizing the judgment of the speaker. The republicans have no tried or experienced leaders. Hence no one man had a pre-eminent claim to any strong position which his colleagues were ready to recognize. Each good position had a dozen claimants, each of whom was equally able to fill the position. This made Speaker Kiefer's task particularly difficult. Looking over the committees we do not find a single person who is chairman who has a wide national reputation like that possessed by Garfield, Blaine, Hoar, Dawes or Butler when in the house. Take for example the committees appointed by Blaine in the forty-second congress. Then Dawes was chairman of the committee on ways and means, Garfield of appropriations, Bingham of judiciary, Banks of foreign affairs, Samuel Hooper of banking and currency, Samuel Shellabarger of commerce, W. A. Wheeler of Pacific railroads, Philatus Sawyer of public expenditures Butler of revision of laws and Poland of committee on insurrectionary states. These were all prominent men and strong men before the country, and are in striking contrast to the men with unmade reputations who now head the house committees. Dawes had been in the house fourteen years when put at the head of the committee on ways and means in 1871. Hisecock, Kiefer and other members now so prominent have only been in the house four years. The republicans will have to do very well to hold their own with so little experience and majority. Randall, Gibson, Cox, Tucker and other democratic leaders who have measured their strength with Garfield, Blaine, Hale, Hawley, Butler, Dawes, Hoar and others are in the minority with ready wit and well equipped minds to take advantage of every republican mistake. In point of leadership we are weak in the house. We can only hope that new men will arise equal to the emergency.

Queen Victoria's Whims.

With regard to the "relic rooms," to which allusion was made last week, I understand that not only at Balmoral, but also at Osborne and at Windsor Castle, the suites which were occupied by the prince consort have never been altered in any way since his death. Everything remains as he left it. The rooms are looked up during the absence of the court, but, as the queen comes to each palace, they are opened, and lighted up every evening during her stay. At Windsor her majesty usually passes a part of each evening in the Prince Consort's sitting room, his suite adjoining her own, which open from the grand corridor. Frogmore has been practically rendered unavailable as a residence, in consequence of the queen having closed up the rooms which were used habitually by the Duchess of Kent. This house was always an inconveniently small one, and the shutting up of the best rooms makes it impossible to accommodate a family and establishment there, which, however, is not regretted by the royal family, as it is a very dull place, and exceedingly damp. The queen passes every morning at Frogmore while residing at Windsor. In summer her majesty has tents put up on the lawn, breakfasts in one, and writes her letters and transacts business in the other, driving back to the castle for lunch. Two grooms are kept constantly employed conveying the boxes of papers from Sir Henry Ponsonby at the castle to the queen in her tent.

PERSONAL.

The late Colonel Forney's journal, *Progress*, will be continued by his son.

John Quincy Adams was in the habit of reading the Bible through every year.

The daughter of the late Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, will spend the winter in New Orleans. The Princess of Wales has just passed her thirty-seventh birthday. Maud, her youngest child, is twelve.

According to the Nevada City, Cal., Transcript, only five men in that city of 7,000 inhabitants, wear silk hats.

When President Garfield was sick Minister Lowell had to read and answer an average of 200 telegrams a day.

Professor Schairp, of Oxford, says that Scott and Wordsworth were the two greatest English poets of their time.

President Arthur was elected an honorary member of the New England society at the annual meeting held in New York, Tuesday evening.

MacLeod, of MacLeod, an eccentric Briton, has arrived at Nice with two huge cats, his traveling companions. Each cat has a personal attendant.

Queen Victoria, through her private secretary, Sir Henry E. Ponsonby, has acknowledged with pleasure the receipt of Mr. W. P. Duke's little book called "Garfield's Words."

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, fathers a national educational scheme which involves the expenditure of \$95,000,000 in ten years. Blair is a carefully trained prohibitionist.

Du Chailu is very fond of children and they are very fond of him. His imitations of cries of animals are correct, and he is good natured. To a little boy who asked him to pronounce his name he said, "Shall you do or Du Chailu." He is forty-six years old.

Senator Hampton laughs at the story that his daughter "will soon make her debut on the stage." She has no ambition in that line, and the idea of becoming an actress never occurred to her until she saw a newspaper announcement that she already was one.

Mr. Walter Powell, M. P., who was carried out to sea in a balloon on Saturday, and from whom nothing since has been heard, is a Welshman. He was born in 1842 and educated at Rugby, and has represented Malmesbury as a strong conservative since 1868.

A boy under eighteen years of age wished to marry a woman ten years his senior in Vancouver, Washington Territory, recently, and as he had neither father or mother in the territory, a guardian was appointed by the probate court to give the requisite consent to the union.

The late Senator Burnside's household effects in Washington were sold last week. Senator Anthony, his warm personal friend, was a large buyer. Many society people were present and obtained souvenirs. The china, glass and silverware were very rich and substantial.

A Philadelphia Press reporter interviewed the prize fat woman, whose weight is 720 pounds. When asked, "Do you still claim to be the largest fat woman in the world," she frigidly replied: "Excuse me, sir, but I do not recognize the title. I am said to be the largest large lady" on exhibition.

The Washington Capital says that Secretary Frelinghuysen is far from being a man with a cold heart, and it tells how on a winter night, when the sleet was driving and a poor Irish woman was struggling along the icy pavement with a heavy bundle in her arms, he came out of his house on his way to a state dinner, and with courtesy invited her to take his carriage and tell the driver where to take her.

Sir Edward Thornton, who was so popular as the representative of Great Britain in this country, and who is now representing his country in St. Petersburg, is a type of that class of Englishmen born to the civil service, living abroad and remaining true to the habits of his country. Portugal, Mexico, Central America and South America were formerly his places of residence, as the United States and Russia have more recently been.

The pope, says a letter from Rome, had declined to wear the Pontifical tiara on the occasion of the anniversary of the blessed Giuseppe Tabet, on December 8. The tiara, or triple crown, symbolizes the three dominions in which the pontiff lays claim to authority, viz: Heaven, Purgatory and the temporal dominions. One of the most valuable of the tiaras contained in the Vatican has been selected, and the jeweler is now at work altering and fitting it to his holiness' head, which is rather small.

Analysis of Mr. Chaffee's Support.

Mr. Chaffee goes into the cabinet he will have exhibited a great amount of strength, for he has had no assistance from Colorado worth speaking of. It looks as if the president was anxious to appoint him, but did not quite dare to; as if he had announced the possibility in order to hear how strong objections might be urged before going too far.

The Wonderful Growth of London.

The great and rapid extension of modern London can hardly fail to strike the most superficial observer. Only a few years ago it was common to speak of the belt of suburbs round the great city itself as if it were distant from the main body, like one of the rings of Saturn; but of late the belt has become absorbed into the main body, or rather the body has expanded to the dimensions of its former ring. The process begun ages ago continues, but with greater celerity than of old. It required ages to knit the cities of London and Westminster firmly together. It has required only one to bring the outlying villages of Islington and Hoxton within the scope of London proper; it has taken but half a century to link Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham with Piccadilly; and no more than twenty years have made Ealing and Acton part of the vast province of brick and mortar known as London. Town and townlet expanded to meet each other, and it is now possible to drive from Turnham-green on one road or Ealing on the other to Blackwall or Mile-end-gate, without encountering any substantial break in the succession of streets. In the process of agglomeration the first step is generally to build up the two sides of the main thoroughfare. A sort of back-bone being thus established, ribs spring out in the form of lateral roads leading nowhere. By degrees they reach other roads of equally decided purpose, and frequent connection is established between the main highways. West of Hyde Park this process has been going on for considerable time. One extensive set of grounds after another has been absorbed, until the Park of Holland House itself is impinged upon, and the seclusion of Campden hill and Addison road "opened up" by many fashionable thoroughfares. Farther down the road in the same direction large spaces of ground remained till lately either as ornamental or market gardens, orchards and pasture. Brook Green, in particular, was the abode of such a gentleman, long preserved in its rural aspect, though it was only a bowshot from bustling Hammersmith Broadway; and Starch Green and Shepherd's Bush maintained at least their original dimensions. By degrees building has crept either over such spaces or round them in such wise as to make them less country than Hyde Park. On the site of Bedford Park, as it was once called, stands the middle-class village designed in the Queen Anne style by Mr. Norman Shaw. Between Kensington and Chelsea the fields over which

Addison walked are now as much built up as Belgrave, and walnut tree walks and orchards of mulberries have made way for roads, for so-called "gardens" and for spacious squares. Elm Park, the last unoccupied spot between London and the old gardens of Cremorne, is now sprouting with streets and terraces, and Cremorne itself is being rapidly covered with houses. On the river-bank between Chiswick and Twickenham a row of fine red brick houses has grown up and the picturesque scene by the Old Swan only lasted long enough for Mr. Whistler to etch it. Prince's famous grounds are in the jaws of the devourer, which threatens to leave no green thing behind him. In the north-west similar work is in progress, as the mansions on Fitz-John's avenue testify; in the far east regiments of neat little houses appear all the way down the road to Ilford. On the Surrey and Kentish side, even to Sydenham and Chislehurst, Twickenham and Beckenham, the work of agglomeration to the "great west," as Colbett called it, is going briskly on.

"Society" Novels.

London World.
The novel of society is the most popular literary product of our time. Works of this sort the public must have, and the circulating libraries are bound to supply them. They are written, not to be artistic, but commercial, successes, and they have no more to do with literary propriety than bonnets or dress-improvers. There is no novelty in the institution; they were turned out in the second half of the century, as they will be for many years to come. The manufacture is more prolific than ever, because the class of readers to which they appeal is more numerous. They are devoured by a considerable section of the upper class, and by thousands of the middle and the lower-middle class. If we were not essentially a nation of snobs, they would be without patrons; but, seeing that snobbishness daily increases among us, the field of their attraction is proportionately extended. Between the society novels of three or four decades ago, and the society novels of to-day, there are certain differences. The former were romantic; the latter are badly realistic. They stand in much the same relation to each other as do the fictions of Bulwer and of Anthony Trollope. There was much that was absurd, stilted, and melodramatic in the Bulwerian novel; but it was occasionally redeemed by the ingenuity of its plot, its skill in dramatic construction, and the smartness of its dialogue. These qualities are not forthcoming in the Trollope stories of everyday life. During the first half of the present century all society novelists more or less imitated the Bulwer; now their highest ambition is to apply to their treatment of the facts and personages of polite existence the method of the great Anthony. It is seldom that one encounters in these works any play of fancy, any fire of imagination, any ornament of felicity of phrase. The only substitute for pungency and epigram are curt sentences, more or less elliptical, and not, as a rule, too slavishly obedient to the laws of grammar. The duller and the more insipid are the *dramatis personae*, the truer, it is argued, are they to life, and the more the public like them. If the dialogue is tame, and is only relieved from commonplace by scandalous innuendoes, what would you else? That is the way in which society prattles in the drawing rooms of the present. It is not, you are told, the business of a novelist of society to represent people as better, or wiser, or wittier than they are. Let him aim at a mere transcript from experience, and he will have done his duty.

Since the public will have it so, and it is not the business of novelists to improve the public taste, nothing is to be gained by complaining. At the same time this inartistic realism, nerveless and invertebrate as it is, is deadly dull to all readers of any education or taste. If these fictions are occasionally dipped into by persons who are capable of enjoying novels of a superior kind, it is mainly because they are animated by a spirit of curiosity, and wish to know who of their friends are "taken off." They like to identify the prototypes of the precociously vicious young noblemen and the abandoned matrons with well-known personages of the period. There is just the possibility that they may recognize the lineaments of their own character and eraser. The more numerous and the less select public is conscious of an analogous pleasure. It is delightful to feel that under the guise of fiction real facts of the most authentic nature are related; that the eloquence and the horsewhippings, the trials in the divorce court, and the revelations in the bankruptcy court, have actually occurred. The novel is a literary product which will always be popular; and the charm that story-telling has is as great for the old as for the young. But it may be seriously doubted whether the mischief which novels of the sort now spoken of are calculated to do can be counterbalanced by the amusement they give.

A Curious Smuggling Story.

North British Advertiser.
There is quite an old fashioned flavor about the smuggling story which comes from St. Helier's, and winds one of the many days of which Captain Marnett writes in such dashing style. The officers of H. M. S. Dasher received information that on Saturday an attempt would be made to run a cargo of brandy ashore. The person who gave the information described the sort of boat that would be employed in this illegal venture, and was able to afford an idea of the time when the business was likely to come off. Strict watch was kept by the gallant Dasher, and vigilance was rewarded at length by the appearance of a little craft which bore a close resemblance to the expected smuggler. Every day had been prepared with a view to this incident. A boat was manned by a number of the crew who had been told off for the purpose, and in a very few moments a hot chase after the suspected vessel was begun. Seeing this, the men in the smuggler gave way with a will, and over several miles of salt water pursued and pursued struggled desperately. But the sailors were too good for the reprobates, who had probably weakened themselves by too hearty an indulgence in their own liquors, and at length the runaway was reached and ordered to surrender. They did; and on investigation, surely enough, a number of casks were found lashed alongside. As a matter of course the crew of the smuggler were detained as prisoners; but the curious part of the matter was that they did not seem to care in the least, and even appeared to be much amused at the situation. What this demeanor could possibly signify greatly perplexed the captors, but at length it occurred to them to examine the brandy. A cask was opened, and then the secret came to light. Not brandy, but salt water was in this cask, and further investigation only discovered, and ordered to surrender. 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Ex-Senator Howe still seems to have a good chance to go into the cabinet.

Colonel John Hay has declined to be a candidate for congress from the Cleveland district.

Utah is receiving more notice in the present congress than any other state or territory. If the Mormons don't go, it will not be for want of attempted legislation.

The letter of Mr. Blaine to Minister Lowell will be read with great interest. It is forcible and clear. One almost regrets that Mr. Blaine is to write no more state papers.

Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, made himself prominent yesterday by a civil service bill and a most remarkable bill on finance. They will fix his position among the cranks.

Congress is now having a flood of funding and anti-national bank bills. But they will do no injury. The country has most emphatically repudiated all such quick legislation, and now sees the wisdom of its course.

Mr. Blaine denies all the rumors about his future plans. He says he simply intends to live in Washington this winter. But this means a good deal for Blaine. It means that he will do what he can to advance his chances for the presidency. President Arthur can well afford to give him one of the first-class missions rather than have him so near.

We laugh a good deal about Mr. Tilden, but certainly he has still a wonderful hold on the democratic party. This is easy to explain. Under Mr. Tilden the party came nearer winning the presidency than at any time since 1856. This gave Mr. Tilden prestige. Montgomery Blair and several others are already beginning to urge his nomination for 1884.

The Bellefonte (Pa.) Republican, though strongly protectionist, was disgusted with the New York protection convention. It was composed of a few hundred manufacturers each of whom was selfishly striving to advance his individual interests. The Republican remarks this "was not a gratifying outgrowth of the grand principles taught by the departed Carey."

The contest in Tennessee is likely to turn on the question of paying the state debt. But it will be a different contest from the one in Virginia. There the democratic party was not sincere in its professions and was fighting for party success rather than honest payment of state debt. In Tennessee the debt paying party will make the fight one entirely of principle and will win too.

Hon. B. H. Brewster, the new attorney general, will be considered a very good appointment, so far as his personal fitness for the office is concerned. He has held a leading position at the Philadelphia bar for thirty years. He is a man of high personal character and a loyal republican. With the possible exception of Frelinghuysen, he will be the most polished member of the cabinet.

Gutleau shows a great deal of shrewdness for an insane man. The skill with which he turned the point of one of the experts yesterday shows this. The witness said that Gutleau could distinguish between right and wrong. Gutleau instantly said that was not the question, but whether his free agency was not destroyed when the Delly impelled him to perform the act. He is certainly sane enough to be hung.

If Mr. Plumb and his republican colleagues had a strong majority to back them in congress, it would go hard with the dollar of the dillies.—(Denver News.)

Would it not also go hard with the silver dollar, if Senator Bayard and his friends had a strong majority. By the way it should be remembered that the democracy came near to nominating Bayard for president. It only shows the absurdity of the News' attempt make this a party question.

The country will be pleased to learn that Mr. Blaine has been selected to deliver the eulogy on Garfield before both houses of congress. His high reputation as an orator will lead the country to expect a very brilliant effort. Besides his intimate acquaintance with Garfield will enable him to pay a discriminating tribute to his character. No better selection could have been made and it is to be hoped Blaine will accept.

We have received a copy of the Denver Tribune Almanac for 1882. It contains a large amount of valuable information and will be useful for reference. In the calendar it contains the date of a large number of historical events in Colorado's history. The vote of the state in 1880 is given and other political information. There is also a digest of the state laws pertaining to fishing, hunting and the raising of stock.

Our reports all indicate great want of efficiency on the part of the Vienna police at the recent fire. There was too much red tape. Only the authorized persons were allowed to save people. This would have been very well if the police had been active in saving life. But it seemed to think that law and order were first to be maintained, and so the doors of the theatre were locked. The unfortunate were locked in and then the brave people outside who would have dared to save life were driven away. It is true the dignity of the law was preserved, but at that time there was more need of saving life.

The GAZETTE affirms that silver legislation belongs to science. The matter should be taken out of the hands of Folger, Sherman and the other financiers, and given to the Huxleys, the Tyndalls and Edisons, etc. This is the GAZETTE's argument, and we give it for what it is worth.—(Republican.)

Our contemporary gives too limited a meaning to the term science, and thus represents us as saying what we expressly intended not to say. Political economy is just as much of a science as geology or physics. Our idea was that the question belonged to the science of political economy and could be most wisely settled by its students. Mr. Huxley will do well in settling questions in biology, and Mr. Tyndall in physics, but they are not fitted to decide a question in a science they are not familiar with.

The Register-Call goes down to the gist of it when it says: "Free trade means a competition with the pauper labor of Europe. Americans do not want that."—Republican.

This is all for effect. The largest class of laborers in this country are the farm laborers. Yet they compete with the pauper labor of Europe with success even in Europe. They do this by following the laws of nature. They do not raise wheat in Louisiana or sugar cane in Nebraska. But they put in the best crop for the climate and soil. If our other laboring classes were employed in the same way there would be little difficulty in competing with the pauper labor in Europe. One of the favorite illustrations in the campaign of 1880 of the beneficent effect of protection on labor was the condition of the silk manufacturers of New York as compared with the pauper labor of Europe. But unfortunately for the force of the illustration our laborers in this industry were compared with those of France, where they enjoy protection as well as in this country. As both countries are under the same conditions so far as protection goes, it was irresistible proof that the superiority of the condition of our silk manufacturers to those in France was not due to protection. The cause must be due to something else. The cry contained in the quotation at the head of this paragraph is in the nature of demagogism and is unworthy of a thoughtful discussion of the subject.

Chris Gilson, one of the oldest scouts in the government service, has reported to General Pope that there will be a general uprising of Utes, Plutes and Navajos in the spring. President Arthur should lose no time in establishing a new military department covering the threatened territory, with headquarters at Denver.—Denver News.

Why not at Durango or Gunnison City? Practically Denver is as far off as Leavenworth. It is only a day's ride difference. If the post is moved, let it be put on the border where it is needed. We don't want it to ornament nor enrich Denver, but to protect the state. If the latter is the purpose, then let it be put where the danger really is.

If Dakota is admitted as a state a part of the territory will be cut off for a new territory. It has been suggested to name this new part Garfield or Lincoln. This would be eminently proper. Except Washington Territory, no state or territory bears the name of any of our statesmen. This custom has been carried too far in the naming of new counties and towns where the names of the living have been used. But it could be well used in the instances mentioned above. Most of the states have received geographical names and a change would be advisable.

One of the most significant signs in the south is the increase in the number of farms. This shows that wealth is being distributed more evenly. In 1880 Alabama had 55,128 farms. In 1880 she had 185,804. South Carolina had 33,171 farms in 1860 and 83,864 in 1880. This is a very remarkable change in twenty years. Comparisons with the returns for 1870 show that these changes have largely taken place since that date. All statistics show that the south is gaining rapidly in material resources.

The News has received information from a party in Washington who acknowledges he has violated the confidence of President Arthur in giving it that Mr. Chaffee was determined upon for postmaster general. There are two reasons for not believing this: First, that a man who betrays confidence doesn't usually speak the truth, and secondly, that President Arthur is too sensible a man to make a confidant of a man who so little deserves it.

Whatever Mr. Blaine's immediate intentions are, it is pretty generally understood that he is in the field as a candidate for president in 1884. Whether he is a candidate or not will depend on Mr. Arthur. If he shows the same fair, conservative spirit he has shown since he went into office, during the remainder of his term, nothing can prevent his renomination.

Bills have been introduced for the admission of New Mexico, Dakota and Washington territory as states. Their admission will depend on what kind of a majority these territories will give. The democrats were very sorry for having passed the bill to admit Colorado. The situation will be thoroughly canvassed hereafter.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who has given the most intelligent study of the question of the civil service, favors the Pendleton bill. It is likely to cause a warm discussion. There are few senators, however, who will be willing to openly oppose reform. They will only say that Pendleton's bill is not practical.

One feature of the discussion of Mr. Chaffee's candidacy to the cabinet by the state press is significant. Office is the pivot. If Mr. Chaffee goes in a redistribution of offices is expected. This is the real strength of his candidacy in Colorado. The men who favor him want office.

Keifer is the first speaker of the house Ohio has ever had. It should be a matter of congratulation that Ohio has found something new in the way of an office. It is to be hoped however that she will not have so long a lien on it, as it had on the presidency.

The Iowa legislature has 54 farmers, 41 lawyers, 14 merchants, 7 physicians, 6 bankers, 2 editors and 1 minister. This shows the predominance of the farmer element in the state and accounts for the granger element.

Mr. Chaffee's chances don't seem to be brilliant from our Washington dispatches. They never have been. Few things could be more impossible than his appointment. Dorsey or Brady have had an equally good chance.

There must be a great many office seekers in Washington. Assistant Postmaster General Hutton says there are three hundred vacant postoffices and ten applicants in Washington for each office.

MR. BROTHERS' EXAMINATION OF MR. INGERSOLL.

We publish in full on our third page the very admirable article on Ingersoll which was published some time since in the Denver Tribune and has since been republished in book form. Judge Black's answer was a lamentable failure because he defended things which cannot be defended and which it is not necessary to defend in defending Christianity. This gave to Mr. Ingersoll a great advantage which he would have made a great deal of if he had conducted his discussion respectfully. Mr. Ingersoll has based his attacks on Christianity almost entirely on the acts of individuals before the great truths of Christianity were understood or taught. The doctrine of evolution applies to religion as well as to science. We would be almost as much justified in judging of the character of our civilization from a protoplasm, as Mr. Ingersoll is in judging of the character of Christianity from early Jewish history. Mr. Ingersoll claims to judge Christianity by its fruits. This is the most that Christianity can ask. It is the great proof of its power and truth. It is a matter of historical record how powerfully the teachings of Christ affected the lives of the early Christians. It developed in them purity of life, unselfishness, temperance, thoughtfulness, gentleness, patience, endurance and all the virtues which we now think mainly and great. The great revivals, like the Puritan revival of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the Methodist revivals of the eighteenth, show the power of Christianity to bless mankind and advance civilization, a power recognized by Freeman, Green and Stubbs, the ablest and most philosophical historians of the English-speaking people.

The article which has led to this digression does not attempt to defend Christianity. It only examines Mr. Ingersoll's method and his arguments. It does this from an impartial standpoint, and we think fairly. It is not argumentative in its character, because the subject would not allow of it. It is written more in Mr. Ingersoll's own style. It plays upon the human feelings and sympathies with full as much delicacy and force. The writer has besides Mr. Ingersoll's power of epigrammatic expression. It is the best answer to Mr. Ingersoll we have yet seen, and deserves the careful perusal of all interested in current religious discussion.

CONTROLLING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Considerable fear has been recently expressed that Jay Gould would obtain control of the New York associated press and use it to further his schemes. The recent purchase of the New York Express has been considered by many to have been in Gould's interest, and that it would give him the desired control. The associated press is composed of the New York Herald, Sun, Times, Tribune, World, Journal of Commerce and Express. To control it he must have four of the seven papers. He was reported some months ago, to have obtained control of the Tribune, World and Journal of Commerce. With the Express he would thus have a majority. This is also stoutly denied. But if it were true, there is no startling danger to be apprehended. The Cincinnati Commercial speaking of this says, "Now it would be impossible for this association to maintain itself if it tampered with the article in which it dealt. The value of membership is very great. One hundred thousand dollars offered for a partnership right would not be considered; but give the country to 'know that the association was dealing with the people dishonestly, and this immense value would vanish. It is mainly in market news that tampering would be possible, and that is a matter of figures and fractions that must be reported with absolute accuracy; and the association has no control over the 'talk of the tickers.' The association does not control the Western Union Telegraph company, but is one of its customers only; and the wires are free to all. Not only would it be utterly destructive of the value of the property of the association to manipulate news if they could do it, they could not do it if they desired to do so, and to brave speedy destruction for the sake of a temporary advantage. The 'association might, perhaps, commit one considerable fraud, but that would be suicidal, and people are not likely to cut their own throat to deceive others.'"

We thoroughly agree with the Commercial in the above, but think it does not properly appreciate the manner in which Gould might use the associated press to further his schemes. We have an illustration this morning of how it may be ingeniously used. Over a year ago the Mexican National Railway company obtained a valuable franchise from the Mexican government to construct, among other lines, a line from the City of Mexico to Loredo. A glance at the map showed this must be the grand trunk line connecting the City of Mexico with the United States. Mr. Gould had already turned his attention to the southwest and was largely investing in railroads, to which this Mexican road could be made tributary. He failed to obtain an interest in the Mexican National Railway Company and since then has been doing what he could to injure the company. The company has meanwhile been rapidly constructing road and now has several hundred miles in operation. Mr. Gould obtained some sort of a concession a little while ago to construct a parallel line from the City of Mexico to Loredo. He kept very quiet about it until yesterday. Yesterday he had a sensational attack made on the Mexican National Railway Company in the New York Tribune. The same day he had a special telegraph from Loredo to the New York World, stating that Gould's line was completed from St. Louis to that point, and also spoke of his Mexican railroad which he intended immediately to build from Loredo to the City of Mexico. Both dispatches emanated from Gould, probably, and are written to help his own schemes. He does this skillfully by having two articles published in the New York papers, and then uses the associated press to circulate those articles.

It probably has no serious intention of building this line in Old Mexico, but hopes by taking away confidence in the Mexican National railway company to injure its securities, and thus enable him to get a control. It remains to be seen whether this will be successful.

We have given the above to show in what manner Mr. Gould can use the associated press. This is the only manner in which his control of the press may do injury. He can't do injury by garbling stock reports, but by manipulating news so as to help his own schemes. These dispatches may do the Mexican National Railway Company considerable harm. But so few people are directly interested in the enterprise, that it will not be likely to be fully understood. The general impression will be that the company is not a good company to invest in, and it will hurt its stock. This will not create any general indignation for it does not hurt a company in which any section of this country has any active interest. It will only injure a few business enemies of Mr. Gould's.

MR. SHERMAN'S FUNDING BILL.

The following is the full text of the Sherman funding bill as amended by the senate finance committee and reported from the committee to the senate on Friday last:

That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to receive at the treasury and at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States the amount of \$50, or any multiple of that sum, or any bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per cent. interest, and to issue in exchange therefor an equal amount of registered or coupon bonds of the United States of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$10,000, of such form as he may prescribe, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum, payable either quarterly or semi-annually, at the treasury of the United States. Such bonds shall be payable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of January, Anno Domini 1887, the order of their payment to be determined by law, or, in the absence of such legislation by rules and regulations to be presented by the secretary of the treasury. The money deposited under this act shall be promptly applied solely to the redemption of the bonds of the United States bearing 3½ per centum interest, and the aggregate amount of deposits made and bonds issued under this act shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000,000. The amount of lawful money so received on deposit as aforesaid shall not exceed at any time the sum of \$25,000,000.

It will be noticed that this is entirely different in character from the three per cent. bill which President Hayes vetoed. That compelled all the national banks to hold their deposit to secure circulation in three per cent. bonds. It also had many other objectionable features. It was drawn apparently with the idea that it would not be a success and so extra legislation was put in to make it a success. It was forcing credit. The above bill is based on the idea that the government credit is good enough to borrow money at three per cent. and simply provides for that. The distinction is vital. Even if the credit of the government was good enough to borrow money at three per cent. last March under a bill like Mr. Sherman's, it could not have been borrowed under Mr. Randall's bill because the latter presupposed that the credit was not good enough for this. If the government did not think so, the people certainly would not.

THE CABINET AND SECTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The appointment of Mr. Brewster as attorney general will make it exceedingly difficult for the president to adjust the sectional representation of his cabinet. He has appointed three members who will probably remain in the cabinet. They are Folger, Frelinghuysen and Brewster. They are all from the middle states. Folger takes the place of Windom, the representative of the northwest. Frelinghuysen takes the place of Blaine, the representative from New England. Brewster takes the place of MacVeach, the representative of Pennsylvania. This gives to the middle states more than its proper representation. There is still another representative of the middle states—Postmaster General James—who will probably give place soon to a representative from some other section. The other members are Kirkwood and Lincoln of the northwest, and Hunt of the south. With these four appointments the president must give representation in his cabinet to New England, the south, the northwest and the Pacific slope.

If he should give one cabinet office to each of these sections there would be just one for each. This will not satisfy the great northwest, to have only one representative, while the middle states have three. Of these four appointments it is therefore quite safe to assume that the northwest will have two. It deserves this representation because of its population, and also because of its strong republican vote. The great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska are the best part of the republican party and the country. It is also quite safe to assume that New England will have one of the remaining two appointments. She has claims for this that have never been ignored, and that President Arthur cannot and will not ignore. This leaves only one place to be given to the Pacific slope and the south. There are many personal reasons why President Arthur will wish to give a place to the Pacific slope. Senator Jones is his most intimate friend and urges it. He strongly favors Sargent. General Grant desires General Beale to go into the cabinet, and he could only go in as a representative of the Pacific slope. If the Denver News' Washington dispatches were in the least reliable there would be a chance for Chaffee. It will be seen, therefore, that the pressure for a Pacific slope appointment is great and is one of the possibilities. The south has no strong claims for representation, and has never been left out of the cabinet, except during the war when either Maryland and Kentucky had a representative called southerner.

It will thus be seen that President Arthur will have considerable trouble in making up the rest of his cabinet. If at the attorney generalship been given to New England or the northwest, it would have enabled the president to satisfy every region. Grant's

first cabinet had two members each from New England, the Middle states and the west, and one from the south. Hayes had one each from the Middle states, New England and the south, and four from the west. Garfield appointed one each from New England and the south, two from the middle states and three from the west. The latter was the best adjusted cabinet from a sectional standpoint that we have had. We may add that the Pacific slope has yet had a representative in the cabinet, and will be a strong reason for granting one. It is getting too large and important to be constantly ignored.

Free coinage of silver is a correct general principle. That the coinage of that metal should be left free to itself to the demand is a self-evident proposition. It is the proposition of President Arthur's message. Yet his adoption just now is not enthusiastically desired by the silver states. There are large amounts of coin stored in the treasury vaults. Under free coinage, these would need to be drawn out before more silver could be coined. The practical effect would be to temporarily suspend the coinage of silver.—Leadville Chronicle.

It is a pleasure for us to see the Chronicle discuss a question of to-day, even if it is not very clearly done. If it will only bury that joke about Everts' long sentences and the rest of that sort of a thing, it will be vastly improved. But while the above is about a live question, it is very queer. The editor of the Chronicle despises theory and we think justly for he never theorizes without making himself ridiculous. What he means by free coinage is difficult to understand. The second sentence would seem to intimate that "free coinage" was the leaving of it free to be coined as the demand required. But this won't do. There are many more millions of silver dollars in the vaults of Washington which the secretary of the treasury can't get into circulation, than there are in circulation. The supply is greater than the demand. Yet if we had free coinage, all the surplus silver in Europe, all the bullion in this country would be offered for coinage. The amount that will be coined under a free coinage act will depend entirely and solely on whether it pays to coin bullion into silver dollars. If the dollar is worth more than the same amount of silver in bullion, the amount will be large; if less, the amount will be comparatively nothing. How President Arthur recommended free coinage is difficult to understand. He asked that the present limited and not free coinage of \$3,000,000 a month be stopped. Why "under free coinage the silver in the treasury vaults must be withdrawn" before more silver could be coined" is as difficult to understand as why the practical "effect would be to temporarily suspend the coinage of silver." To use the editor's own figure this is beautiful in theory but practically it is nonsense. If we had free coinage in this country for three months there would not be less than a \$100,000,000 in bullion presented to the government for coinage because nearly fifteen per cent. could be made by the operation. Still we are forced to admit that the Chronicle express as able, logical and forcible views on the silver question as it expresses on other matters in current politics.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Atlantic promises an embarrassment of riches in the way of fiction for 1882. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish "Poems Lyrics, and Sonnets," by Francis Bennoch, Hawthorne's valued English friend.

Harper & Bros. have just issued, in a most handsome four-volume edition, the "Works of Oliver Goldsmith," edited by Peter Cunningham.

"The Light of Asia," by Edwin Arnold, has been translated into Dutch. It has also been formally placed in the sacred library of the Rangoon Vihara at Pandure, Ceylon, by the chief and council of that Buddhist monastery.

Miss Sarah Orne Jewett began writing for publication on her tenth year, and first became known to the public as a writer through the Atlantic Monthly. She is now, it is said, in her fifty year.

The companion volume to Mr. Freeman's Historical and Architectural Sketches will shortly appear. It is called Subject and Neighbor Lands of Venice. The fact of Mr. Freeman's now being in this country, lecturing, will give it an added interest to the public.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., announce that, beginning with January, 1882, they will have the exclusive sale in America of the two leading British quarterly, namely: The Quarterly Review, published by John Murray; The Edinburgh Review, published by Longmans & Co.

S. W. Bouton has just ready "A Treatise on Wood Engraving, Historical and Practical," by William A. Chatto and John Jackson, with an additional chapter by Henry G. Bohn. This is a reprint of the last revised edition and contains 40 fine illustrations. Mr. Bouton has also issued, in two volumes, "Evenings with the Skulptors."

S. C. Gilgus & Co., Chicago, announces as in preparation a joint translation, by Professor R. B. Anderson and the author, of Frederic Winkel Horn's "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North," and a new and revised edition of Professor Anderson's "Viking Tales of the North."

It. Worthington has just ready a handsome gift book, Studies in Modern French Art, by Edward Strahan, a prominent art critic; a series of monographs on the best French artists of the present day. It will be profusely illustrated with fac-similes of original drawings, and ten engravings on India proofs by noted masters. Graceful borders and head and tail pieces add greatly to the beauty of its pages.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, in their "New Plutarch Series," have just completed the first set, i. e., the first eight volumes, which are boxed by themselves. In the second set Victor Emmanuel, Richelieu, Charlemagne, and Alexander the Great are in preparation. Their holiday book, "Your Mission," by Ellen H. Gates, has long been a popular hymn in the West, and was a camp-meeting song as far back as the days of Lincoln, with whom it was a great favorite. Each verso is illustrated.

A. D. F. Randolph & Co. offer a remarkably attractive edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," called the "Pistole edition," inasmuch as the cover contains a piece of oak from the discarded staves of Elstow Church, in which Bunyan was some time a bell-ringer. But this is not all, though the wood is 250 years old. Upon it is set a photograph from a pencil drawing made from life in 1670, which is regarded as the best likeness of Bunyan extant. Moreover, there is a careful and well-written sketch of Bunyan's life, a brief biography of the "Pilgrim's Progress," a text critically selected, an index, and numerous engravings and fac-similes, historical and imaginative. In conception and execution the edition seems completely successful.

PERSONAL.

The music at Beecher's church last year cost \$5,000. Patti had a \$11,000 matinee in Boston last Saturday.

It will be a chill day when the American navy gets bulldozed.

Oscar Wilde has shaken the lily, and now appears carrying a fern.

The prince imperial of Japan will complete his education in France.

William J. Florence, the actor, proposes to leave the stage very soon.

The widow of ex-Senator Carpenter and Miss Carpenter are visiting Washington.

Mr. W. J. Hunt's "American Niagara" was sold in Boston last week for \$10,000.

Vanderbilt's sales outshine those of the Roman Emperors and contain faster horses.

Colonel Mosby, writes from Hong Kong that American dentists are badly needed in China.

Mr. Paul H. Hayne, the poet, lives in a rough cottage near Atlanta. His health is much broken.

Mrs. General Law Wallace will send weekly contributions from Constantinople to a Boston paper.

Edward A. Freeman in his lectures at New Haven, is pointing out that the American Constitution is no new thing.

Judge Hilton has ordered a monument for A. T. Stewart from a Boston sculptor. It will be placed in Trinity churchyard.

The New York Tribune says that Col. Forney was impulsive and generous to a fault, and his deeds of private benevolence were many.

Mrs. Howell Denton, a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte and a niece of the great Napoleon, is a teacher of French in Watertown, New York.

An arithmetic man finds that at a recent concert Mme. Albani was paid at the rate of twenty-six cents a note. She gets more for a slur than a critic does.

Clara Louise Kellogg paid the penitentiary and asylum at Lincoln, Neb., a visit last week and sang for the inmates. She was escorted by Governor Vance.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt goes to Europe in April next to look after the many orders he has distributed in Paris and Vienna among artists and decorative furniture people.

Colonel Daniel A. Jones, of Chicago, whose grandfather, Israel Jones, was one of the original trustees of Williams college, has given \$1,000 to the Garfield professorship.

B. P. Stillator thinks that of all the pictures that were ever made of Webster, Pope's, in the city hall at Charlestown, Mass., is the only one that does justice to the statesman.

Robert Buchanan, the poet, has lost his wife, who suffered from long and painful illness. Mrs. Buchanan was the sister of Miss Harriet Jay, the author of "The Queen of Comnaught."

Between man and wife: "Gontran, my dear, which of my costumes do you like best to see me put on?" Gontran, after a moment's reflection, "Your traveling costume, my darling."—(The Parisian.)

Castelar, ex-President of Spain, is only fifty years of age. He wrote two novels before he was eighteen, which induced his relatives to club together and give him an education. This treatment saved the young man.

Dr. E. A. Freeman, the historian, will visit his son, a resident of Virginia, and will leave for England next spring. In his New Haven lecture he took the position that history is past politics and that politics are present history.

The Shah, when the Teheran was recently lighted with gas for the first time, had a platform erected for himself in the public square that he might witness the operation. Cannon were fired and the national hymn was played.

Among the visitors to the New England hospital fair at Boston, Friday afternoon, was Miss Patti, who gave several of her autographs to the ladies at the autograph table, and showed her interest in the enterprise by making purchases.

The late Colonel Forney leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters. The sons are Lieutenant Colonel James Forney, of the marines, and John W. Forney, Jr., a journalist. One of his daughters is married to Mr. W. W. Wiegley, and the others are Misses Annie H. and Tillie May Forney.

A candidate for the appointment to the Bodleian libraryship, who flatters himself that he is skilled in Latin hymns, lately bored Mr. Swinburne for some time by a conversation on hymnology. The poet, with characteristic audacity, invented a line and a half of monkish latin, and asked if his interlocutor happened to know the hymn from which they came. "Know it?" was the answer: "Why, I say it over every night before going to bed!"

The old duke of Wellington carried his punctiliousness into every transaction. He was very desirous of purchasing a turn adjacent to his estate of Stratfieldsaye, and gave his agent orders to negotiate. A few days later he was congratulated by the agent of the farm who had obtained a bargain, as the owner of the farm was in difficulties. "What sort of a bargain?" asked the duke. "Well, the property was valued at \$11,000, but the man was glad to take \$20,000." "Is that so?" asked Wellington turning to his agent, and receiving an affirmative reply, he said, quickly, "Then take the extra \$20,000 to the last owner, and never speak to me of cheap land again."

Major Poore writes of the new speaker: "He is a good specimen of the Garfield type of western war statesman who have worked their own way up in the world. He is of medium height, sturdy built, with a well-shaped head, and a ruddy complexion, not whisky-tinted, but the hearty glow of a genial disposition, overflowing spirits, and a mind accustomed to free utterance. His gray eyes twinkle and shine, his silver hair is carefully thrown back from his high forehead, and he has a full grizzled beard, in which a humming bird might build her nest. Roared on a farm, his ideas were formed by communing with nature, rather than by poring over books, and in politics as it was in the war—he means business. Mrs. Kofoer and two of their children, a boy and a girl, arrived in time to see him elected and sworn in."

The abstracted professor in Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration," now running as a serial in the Century, is said to represent Professor Simon Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory.

The appointment of Chief Justice Gray, of Massachusetts, as associate justice of the United States supreme court, is one of the best that could have been made. He has been chief justice of Massachusetts for a great many years, and has won the universal respect of the bar, both because of the purity of his character and his eminent ability. As a jurist he has ranked with Shaw and Story.

Mr. S. T. Armstrong, superintendent of the Colorado and New Mexico divisions of the Western Union Telegraph company, was interviewed by the Denver News Saturday. He said that he took charge of the department in 1875 when 725 miles of telegraph were operated. Since then the lines in Colorado alone have increased to 4014 miles. This is only one of the many signs of our growth and development.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The recently elected officers of the Pike's Peak commandery were installed on Monday night.

Mr. W. H. Converse has disposed of his business and will leave for Newton, Kansas, to-day which place he has settled on as his future home.

The property known as the Butte tract, lying between Colorado City and Manitou, and consisting of 330 acres, was yesterday sold by Captain DeCoursey to Messrs. Quimby and Love.

Mr. Weir has received no instructions from the postoffice department to discontinue work on the new postoffice building, and with the progress that is now being made in its erection it will be completed in ample time to comply with the letter of the contract.

The Alvin Joslin company arrived from the south on the Durango express yesterday morning. They came from California on the Southern Pacific route. They report that business on the southern line is very poor and do not recommend combinations to travel that way in going to and from California. The towns on the road are few and far between and the houses small and without conveniences.

UNCLE ALVIN.

Charles L. Davis Draws a Good House and Gives a Pleading Performance.

The attendance at the opera house last night to witness the production of "Alvin Joslin" by Charles L. Davis and his excellent company, was better than the average. It has been frequently stated in print that Davis depended almost entirely for his audiences on the extravagant paper which he circulated. This may be true to a certain extent, but there is nevertheless numerous attractive qualities in the play of Alvin Joslin and in the title character as personated by Charles L. Davis. Mr. Davis is himself the author of the play, and one cannot help but notice that in its general construction an effort has been made to pattern after the play of Joshua Whitcomb, which has been made so famous by Denman Thompson.

The author has succeeded very well in producing a play that will amuse the majority of theatre goers, but it can in no way be favorably compared with Joshua Whitcomb, while the character of Alvin Joslin cannot be classed as a legitimate representation of the New England farmer. As we said before, it pleases the masses, and although it may be defective in many respects it is looked upon by the public and considered by critics to be a successful play.

Davis advertises to give 180 laughs in 180 minutes, and he certainly made good his guarantee last night, for from beginning to end the audience was kept in a continual uproar. He of course is the life of the play, and without him it would have no amusing features. For years he has studied and acted the character, and there is a noticeable improvement in him since his appearance here last year.

Take it all in all he has good support, although some of the minor parts might be more carefully presented.

Bob Ford, the New York confidence man, was taken by W. M. Dill, who does not appear to have a full conception of his part in some instances, while in others he does exceedingly well.

Harry C. Stone as Theophilus Olesley Doris has little to say, but his make-up is excellent and his acting very amusing.

The leading lady character, that of Clara Joslin, was personated by Miss Addie Eaton. There is abundance of room for improvement in this part, and it was more acceptably presented on the occasion of Alvin Joslin's former appearance here.

Alvin Joslin seems to have numerous admirers in Colorado Springs, and can always rely on good houses.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Closing Literary Exercises of the Term.

There was but a small audience at the college last evening to listen to the closing literary exercises of the term.

The first thing on the programme was an essay by Miss Elsie Gateley, on "What and How Shall We Read." She began by speaking of the value of books, and gave examples illustrating their powerful and molding influence. The difficulties in selecting reading were referred to. There is more value in reading well a little than in carelessly reading a great deal. The Bible contains every kind of literature. There is some fiction that should be read and some that should not. One should read such books as are in the line of his profession or business. Read with attention. It is well when reading to take notice. Different authors should be read on the same subject. The object of reading is to obtain knowledge for this world and the next. There should be system in reading history.

There is pleasure in thinking of the future opportunity for continued mental development. It is this thought which gives such a momentous interest to the question.

Mr. F. L. Cooper read an essay entitled "Our Mother Tongue," giving a sketch of the history of the English language and closing with an appeal for the thorough study of English in our schools high and low.

Mr. Levi D. Ratliff treated "The Encroachment of Corporate Monopolies upon Public Rights." The gentleman thinks there is great danger from this source, especially from railroads in which at present there is an investment of five hundred million dollars. Restrictive legislation is not tolerated by the railroads. So great are the returns from railroads that every year there is an addition to the capitalization. In fifteen years Jay Gould and company have accumulated seventy-five millions of dollars; in twenty years the Vanderbilts a hundred millions; and in a short time a California combination, originally investing twelve and a half thousand dollars, have accumulated a hundred and eighty-six millions.

We cannot conceive of the power of monopolies. But still it grows, not only making enormous gains, but obtaining legislative power and power in the courts. Unless things are changed, our free institutions will be subverted. Recent statements of Senator Davis, ex-Secretary Windom and Judge Black were cited in evidence, as was the remarkable testimony given a few years ago by Jay Gould in regard to Erie affairs. The government which the corporations will ultimately seek to control will be the general government.

There was a song by Miss Bertha L. Smith with piano accompaniment by Professor Marden's daughter, Miss Jennie.

Miss Lizzie S. Neal read an essay on "The Beneficence of Law." After speaking of optimists and pessimists and the things which lead one to be a pessimist, she advocated the doctrine that all in all law is beneficent. Law is God. As one studies he believes more and more in the beneficence of law. The pure air he breathes reminds him how law sustains him. The grass reminds him of the law by which coal has been stored away in the earth. But law appears best in the higher nature of man, the emotional nature. Man, however physically or mentally developed, would not be fitted for enjoyment without his emotional nature. It is better that man should look for the dawn of a better life, even if he be disappointed.

After an invitation from Professor Marden to be present at to-day's oral examinations, Mr. F. W. Tuckerman considered "Labor and Capital." He defined these terms and maintained that there is no conflict between the true interests of labor and capital. He explained somewhat in detail the causes which lead laborers to be envious of capitalists and capitalists to be unfair towards laborers, and claimed that in a contest capital has the advantage.

As to contests, it will not always be so. The world is growing better. Labor and capital will be at peace. The remedy lies in public sentiment. Without education there can be no harmony. Next to the law of the gospel is the law of political economy.

Oral examinations will be held at the college to-day. The devotional exercises will be held at half past eight as usual, after which there will be examinations according to the following programme:

8.45. Zoology.....	Professor Stone
9.00. Mental Science.....	Professor Stone
9.15. Algebra.....	Professor Stone
9.30. Mental Science.....	Professor Marden
9.45. Physiology.....	Professor Bump
10.00. History.....	Professor Stone
10.15. Homer.....	Professor Stone
10.30. Zoology.....	Professor Stone
10.45. Mental Science.....	Professor Stone
11.00. Physics.....	Professor Stone
11.15. Political Science.....	Professor Marden

The public is invited to attend.

From Thursday's Daily.

Contributed.

Landing of the Pilgrims.

Two hundred and sixty-one years ago to-day the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

"What sought they thus afar?"

Bright jewels of the mine;

The wealth of seas, the spoils of war,

They sought a faith's pure shrine."

They found it, too, and the pure faith of those Pilgrims is strong in the hearts of all true patriots to-day. The stern and rock-bound coast is no fallacy. The writer has stood on Plymouth Rock, wandered over Clark's Island (the first landing place), fished off Gurnet lighthouse, bathed in the cold waters of Plymouth harbor, occupied the chair of Governor Winthrop, which came over in the Mayflower, handled the sword of Miles Standish, said to be of Damascus steel and made B. C., studied the history of their trials and tribulations, were enough to make the stoutest heart quail, and he is satisfied that the Pilgrims are patriots, faithful to God and faithful to their country.

O'KEEFE'S FAREWELL.

Account of the Reception Tendered to Him in the Opera House.

Mr. Stanley Wood contributes to yesterday's Denver News the following account of Sergeant O'Keefe's departure and the reception tendered him by our citizens:

Sergeant O'Keefe, the well-known prevaricator of Pike's Peak, has been transferred to another signal station, and yesterday yielded his position to a successor. His friends in this city, under the leadership of the newspaper men, resolved to give the sergeant a farewell banquet, and accordingly the opera house was secured and the banquet took place there last evening. At exactly 8 o'clock p. m. the invited guests sat down to four generously provided tables, which were arranged in the form of a parallelogram in the body of the house, the orchestra chairs being covered with a temporary floor. The parquette, the balcony and the gallery of the theatre were crowded with spectators who had been attracted there to listen to the speeches and toasts of the evening, and who testified their enjoyment and appreciation by frequent bursts of applause.

Lieutenant H. P. Scott, city editor of the Gazette, presided, while Alderman Charles Walker acted as chaplain. After the dinner had been discussed the tables were cleared and delectables, generously supplied with water from the various mineral springs of Manitou (this is a temperance town), were brought out. The president arose, and with his goblet filled to the brim with Iron Water, proposed the following toast:

"O'Keefe, one of the greatest prevaricators, equalled by few, excelled by none. True to his record may his life be a romance and in his final resting place may he lie easy."

Proposing to this toast Lieutenant Scott said: "The rosy realms of romance are as real to O'Keefe as the stern and sterile steps of truth are to me. The golden glow which glids the granite summit of the peak is but the type of that glamour which surrounds it through the mendacious genius of O'Keefe. This aureole envelops the mountain and some of O'Keefe's legends are more stupendous than the peak itself. In the words of another 'the segregation is swept along in the boundless choral aggregation.' Tremendous applause from the gallery. Triumphant tergiversation is productive of more deep and lasting pleasure than parsimonious prevarication, or in the words of the poet the normal condition of affairs is:

Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne."

"Gentlemen, here's lookin' at you."

The toast was drunk amid thousands of applause, but when Sergeant O'Keefe arose to reply there was an instantaneous and absolute silence.

When the applause which followed his

feeling and characteristic address had subsided, the president introduced Alderman Alsworth Brown, with the announcement that the alderman would read an original poem composed for the occasion. A sudden hush fell upon the great audience as the alderman began in tones trembling with emotion:

"Assist me now divine poetic fire,
Come to my aid and help me strike the lyre."
"Houd there," shouted a clear, determined voice, and the tall, slender figure of O'Keefe was seen standing sternly erect. "Houd there! tergiversator, prevaricator and mendacious are terms which may be used in a friendly spirit, but when you talk about striking the lyre, oh how every tibia!"

Alderman Brown at once resumed his seat and with Spartan firmness refused to proceed with his poem. Speeches were made, however, by General Isaac Bailey and others, and the banquet concluded by all those present rising and singing in a very affecting manner, "Farewell, my own; light of my life, farewell." Thus ended one of the most interesting events of the year in Colorado Springs.

STANLEY WOOD.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

Closing Notes of the Fall Term—The Roll of Honor.

The following students have obtained for their term work a general average of 80 per cent. or more:

COLEGE STUDENTS.
Cooper, F. L. Liddle, Lovi D.
Halleck, Parker S. Tuckerman, Fred. W.
Kowe, Jessie E.

ACADEMIC STUDENTS.
Bartlett, Louis A. Neal, Lizzie S.
Conley, Carrie Neal, May S.
DeLange, Helen M. O'Keefe, Charles B.
Hildreth, Paul C. Thomas, Molly
Hull, Roland R. Willey, Mabel
Johnson, Harry D.

PREPARATORY STUDENTS.
Barnes, Marion O. Hildreth, E. T.

This is the largest roll of honor the college has ever had.

There were seventeen conditions distributed among eleven students.

The oral examinations held yesterday were not very well attended. It is not likely, however, that the pupils who had to recite felt much hurt by the public's lack of interest, still it is to be regretted that more people were not enough interested to be present. What a feeling of satisfaction has stolen into each student heart during these last few days as the owner of that heart has done his last task before vacation.

The College union met last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Rowe. The subject was "Rest for the Soul and How to Find It." The attendance at the meeting of the union has been quite small during the term, but in other respects the meetings have been very satisfactory. Those present decided that Professor Marden should continue in charge during the next term. The place of the next meeting which will be held in January, has not been decided on. The subject will be "How can we as Christian students let our light shine in college."

The Occidental club held the last meeting of the term last Friday evening. The exercises were not very successful, and had not received either the time or the attention which had been spent in preparing for the election. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Jessie M. Rowe; vice-president, Harry H. Seldomridge; secretary and treasurer, Louis A. Bartlett. The executive committee will consist of the president, the vice president, and William J. McCreery.

The second number of the Occidental Mirror appeared last Monday. Both in typographical appearance and in matter, it is an improvement on the first number. I wish, though, that the editors would keep that utterly detestable word "gent" out of the Mirror's columns of reading matter.

The chapel has some new curtains.

President Tenney visited Denver Monday. To-day he starts for the east, where he will spend some time in the interests of the college. During his absence Professor Marden will act as president of the college.

Miss Mabel Wiley, one of our students, will go east with Mr. Tenney for the purpose of entering Wellesley college.

Mr. Frank Cotten will pass the vacation at his home in El Paso.

Miss Evelyn M. Johnson, formerly of this college, now of the University of Denver, was among yesterday's visitors.

Mr. T. L. Fisher, of our boarding college, is away making a visit at Leavenworth City, Kansas. He will return about the 31st instant.

Mr. George F. Owen's connection with the college ceased with this term. He will work on the Republic.

The mumps have excused Miss Mosser from attendance a day or two.

Definite arrangements for the continuance of the boarding club at Professor Loud's have not been made. However it will probably go on.

Such of the students as desire such labor can spend vacation in grubbing bushes on the college land along the Monument.

Mr. Turner is in charge of the college wood yard.

School will begin Wednesday, January 4th, 1882. The essay department continues during vacation.

Another term gone—and the most successful in the life of the college. The total enrollment has been about eighty, something better than last year. But the figures alone do not represent the actual gain, for the enrollment of this year represents fewer special students and can more properly be called a body of students. There are several things on account of which the fall term of '81 will be worth remembering. There has been a considerable and valuable addition to the faculty. The college wings, so much needed, which continue to grow upward, have been begun. Considerable philosophical apparatus has been provided.

The Occidental club has been organized and the Mirror has been started. These last two apparently unimportant events will be of interest to future students, if the society keeps up from year to year a vigorous and useful existence. Slowly, steadily, surely, Colorado college is growing into an institution whose influence for good is to be a power in this new west.

STUDENT.

From Friday's Daily.

TRUE INWARDNESS.

The Story of the R. E. Lee Mine Given from Testimony.

The Rogers Party Gets Its Pay Once and then Asks for More.

From time to time during the past year, various articles purporting to be statements of the legal difficulties in which the Robert E. Lee Mining company was and is still involved, have appeared in some of the prominent newspapers of the west. Even to those unacquainted with the merits of the case, the bias of these several accounts was obvious, and little doubt could be entertained as to the source whence they emanated. Involving, as did the statements therein contained, the integrity of some of the most esteemed and respected citizens of Colorado Springs—gentlemen holding positions of trust and honor among us—the matter could not fail in being of universal interest. Believing that all statements of the case thus far in print were inspired by partisan considerations and were written and published for the purpose of creating a popular sentiment, the present writer sought access to the sworn testimony in the case, for the purpose of making a presentment that should do absolute justice to all parties concerned. The following brief account of the discovery and development of the famous mine and the litigation connected with it will be found not only an interesting chapter of frontier history, but a full and accurate statement as well of the legal questions now pending.

In the spring of 1878 James M. Sigafus, of Colorado Springs, grubstaked a prospector named George W. Belt, who shortly after located a claim and called it the Robert E. Lee. Belt appears to have been quite other than an honest man, for he recorded the claim for himself and a man named Knight, leaving Sigafus out entirely, who at once began suit in the courts of Lake county to recover his half interest. During this pendency, Sigafus was one morning holding a conversation with Professor Kerr, to whom he had brought a piece of the Lee ore for assay. During this interview, which took place on Kerr's porch, in Colorado Springs, a man named W. H. Rogers appeared on the scene and listened to the conversation. Overhearing Kerr say that he had gotten an assay of 1,700 ounces from the mine, Rogers evidently became much interested in the matter, since during the next few days he had repeated interviews with Sigafus about it, and tried to interest several Colorado Springs men in the mine with a view to its purchase on such terms as he thought could be made with Sigafus and Belt. In all this he was unsuccessful till he at last brought the matter to the attention of Irving Howbert, then cashier of the First National bank of Colorado Springs. Up to this time, Howbert had no knowledge of Rogers except as a depositor, carrying a small balance, at his bank. Rogers then rehearsed all he knew about the mine, stating it as his belief that it could be bonded for \$7,000, and that Sigafus would compromise for a one-third interest. He further represented that he had no money, but that if Howbert could make the first payment he would be able to repay in thirty days from the proceeds of sales in Chicago, then assured. Howbert at first did not take much interest in the matter, but finally said that if it was as represented and could be bought for the figure named, he was willing to go in. Thereupon Rogers was furnished by Howbert with \$3,000 and sent to Leadville to negotiate for the mine, Howbert likewise supplying the money for his expenses. Letters and telegrams were received from Rogers advisory of the progress of his negotiations, till Howbert, fearing that he was being bound in some way contrary to agreement, started for Leadville. On his arrival he found that Rogers had secured the bond from the Belt party for \$7,000, on which the \$3,000 had been paid. He also discovered that the bond as drawn up and executed secured a half interest each to Irving Howbert and M. Seymour Rogers. Inquiry as to whom this latter party might be developed the fact that it was Rogers' wife, known up to that time as Mary S. Rogers. He explained that he did not wish to be known as being connected with the mine, and hence had said, in making the purchase, that he acted for another party of the same name but no blood relation. Said he to Howbert: "I can safely say this as my wife is no blood relation of mine." The truth was—according to the unavoidable inference—that Rogers was hopelessly bankrupt, and hence could risk no records of property in his own name.

Shortly after the bond was secured, as related above, the expected compromise was effected with Sigafus who, in consideration of a one-third interest, withdrew his suit against the Belt party. Work was now commenced under the bond, Rogers, meantime, giving Howbert his note for \$1,700, the \$100 being for his share of the \$300 worth of work then determined to be put in the mine—the cash, as before, being supplied by Howbert. Rogers then went to Chicago and failed, as before, to furnish any money whatever. The rest could ill afford to carry his share of the development, and work was consequently retarded; so that when the time came for the final payment on the bond, they were unable to raise the necessary sum. Under these circumstances, though the bond expired, they simply held possession, which, since the mine had developed no special value, the Belt party were quite willing they should do. For some time thereafter work was slowly continued. Rogers had become paralyzed, and hence disabled. His associates plied him and to the last paid his share of all expenses.

In March, 1879, good pay ore was at last struck, and the natural consequences quickly followed. They were immediately enjoined by the Belt party, and from that time on held the mine by force of arms. Wary of this

trouble, and seeing that the means to maintain such costly possession must soon be exhausted, the Howbert party on May 10, 1879, gave a sixty-day bond to L. D. Roubush for \$135,000, on which \$10,000 were paid; Roubush at the same time securing a ninety-day bond from the adverse claimants, the Belt party, or as it should now be called, the Wolcott interest, he having secured the property from Belt and Knight. At the expiration of the sixty days Roubush refused to take the mine, forfeiting, of course, the \$10,000. Rogers with his share repaid Howbert the advances thus far made, and this was the total of his payments, in any shape, for the purchase or development of the mine.

At this juncture an important personage in relation to subsequent events appears on the scene. This was H. B. Rogers, brother of W. H. Rogers, a Chicago lawyer, who, in all subsequent transactions, represented his sister-in-law. He was a man of about 40 years of age, several years the senior of both Howbert and Marshall, and was far from impressing one with the idea of inexperience, of which so much account was made in the trial. Appearing at the time of the lapse of the Roubush bond, it was at his suggestion verbally extended for two weeks, in the hope that something would be developed, so anxious was the Rogers faction that the mine would be taken on the bond. But this availed nothing and the Howbert party were thrown back on their previous trouble with Belt, and armed possession of the mine was resumed. All parties returned to Colorado Springs, and at their unanimous solicitation, Howbert went to Leadville to see what could be done,—to sell, compromise, do anything that would release them from their almost hopeless condition. All parties were fully aware that the money was almost gone, that the litigation and armed possession could not much longer be maintained, and that the property must be lost if something were not soon done. Before Howbert went to Leadville he was repeatedly urged by both Mrs. and Lawyer Rogers to use every exertion to dispose in some way of their interests, alleging that Mr. Rogers could not stand the climate and that he must be gotten away. In Leadville Howbert again used his endeavors with Roubush—whose ninety day bond with the Wolcott party had not yet expired—to have him take the property on the original terms of \$135,000. He also offered the mine to many other parties, but without avail, for it was impossible to sell the mine in its then tangled condition. All these things failing, he next tried the only other course to save the property, viz: to compromise with the Wolcott party. The latter offered to relinquish suits and give clear titles for \$117,000 and a one-quarter interest. All these offers were duly set forth to the Rogers party in Colorado Springs, and called forth the following letter, which is put in evidence:

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 27, 1879.

Mr. Irving Howbert:
DEAR Sir—Messrs. Humphrey and Crowell were up to the house this (Sunday) morning with your two telegrams of the 25th and 26th inst., and also your letter, and after talking their contents over, Mr. Crowell suggested that I should write you concerning our views and preference as to the proposition therein contained. Owing to the very delicate condition of my brother's health I do not think, as far as he is concerned, that the proposition of purchase upon the basis of \$117,000 and a quarter interest would be advisable, and both Humphrey and Crowell concur with me.

The other proposition of a sale of the property would be much more desirable, as it would have the effect to very much relieve his mind, and especially if it could be so managed that he could realize in the sale and get out, and to accomplish that end both Humphrey and Crowell concur with your suggestion that a considerable portion of the cash realized might be paid to him, provided the balance, for which time is to be given, should be properly secured.

We all feel very grateful for the kindness and consideration with which this proposition is made, and feel that it will go far to restore him to health, if such a thing is possible. We are desirous of getting the whole thing off his mind, and are therefore anxious that the sale should be made.

We are satisfied to trust the whole matter to your judgment, only requesting that if it is possible for a sale to be made on the original basis that such may be done. Not now having the telegram or letter with me, I am unable to answer more fully as to their contents.

All join me in kind regards and a sincere wish for the success of your efforts.

Yours very truly, H. B. ROGERS.

The first proposition of purchase refers, of course, to the compromise with Wolcott. Of this Rogers was notoriously unable to pay his share, and as seen from the above letter, the proposition did not meet with favor. The second proposition referred to was the general effort of Howbert to effect a sale of the whole property which, as has been seen, he was quite unable to do. The Rogers party still urging him to make some disposition of the property that would allow them to get away, and all else failing, Howbert proceeded in the only other course that would save his party and satisfy the Rogers' interest, viz: To find a purchaser for the Rogers interest, who would be willing to go into the Wolcott compromise, the basis of which had been gotten down to \$105,000 and a one-fifth interest. He had had repeated assurances that the Rogers would be glad to sell on the basis of the original Roubush bond, and in confirmation thereof, received the following telegram, also in evidence:

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 25, 1879—11:20 p. m.

To Irving Howbert:
Rogers anxious to sell at original figures. Do for us as you think best, you know the situation better than we do.

B. F. CHOWELL.

In his efforts to make this sale, Howbert went to as many as seven persons without success, till he at last came to J. Y. Marshall. This gentleman, a lawyer, had been employed by Howbert's party in their suits with Belt and others. At this time he had no connection with them though he had not been formally discharged. Marshall at first was reluctant, and only agreed when Howbert offered to assist him to the extent of endorsing some of his notes. Howbert immediately telegraphed to Mrs. Rogers that he had found a purchaser, and lawyer Rogers, duly armed with full powers, was at once posted to Leadville. On his arrival, in order that there should be no misunderstanding or dissatisfaction, Howbert explained again and in order,

to Rogers the whole case, with the bearings of all the suits, compromises, etc., and stating that if he still wished to join in the Wolcott compromise he was at liberty to do so. But he still wished to sell made no disguise of his preference for a lawyer, knew all about the suits and could be of great use to them in the subsequent litigation in which they were sure to become involved. Rogers freely assented to this, saying it was no more than right. Rogers was then taken to the mine and shown through it.

The condition of the mine at this time is shown by the sworn testimony of two experts, Lockwood and Bearce. They state that there was then not a timbered drift in the mine; that the territory developed was exceedingly limited; that the machinery and appliances were very crude, a one-horse whim constituting the hoisting machinery; that there were only two drifts in low grade mineral, and that the longest drift was less than 100 feet in length. Bearce estimated the value of the mine at \$250,000, and both experts swore that no workings could by any possibility have been concealed. This testimony is confirmed by as many as a half dozen persons who had worked in the mine.

Rogers, thoroughly satisfied with this examination, went to Marshall for the purpose of closing the sale. They naturally had some talk about the whole matter, as any two persons, and especially two lawyers, would be likely to have. That this conversation affected the sale in any way, is a most unreasonable supposition. Finally the sale was concluded July 31, 1879. Marshall was assisted as promised, the Rogers party took their money and went away evidently well satisfied. The testimony of a respected citizen of Colorado Springs, D. J. Martin, proves their entire satisfaction. He chanced to meet them on a train of the A. & T. & S. F., all going east; conversed with them about the transaction; they expressed their relief at the conclusion of the affair, said the mine might be worth more or less. They spoke of the gentlemen they had sold to as being very clever gentlemen, and "hoped they would make a million out of it."

As soon as this matter was disposed of the terms of the Wolcott compromise were acceded to, and the injunction which all this time had tied up the mine, thereby dissolved. This injunction, it should be explained, while it stopped the sale of ore did not prevent its being mined, so that a considerable amount of ore was on the dump. Only twenty days remained till the \$105,000 must be paid, and during this time they worked night and day sorting and shipping the ore on the dump as well as mining more as fast as possible. As a result of this, \$37,000 were realized and paid to the Wolcott party, the remaining \$68,000 being raised on their individual notes.

After this, mining was continued with uneven success. Sometimes good ore was found, and again they did not know where the next was to come from. Six weeks subsequent to the sale, the first chlorides were struck, and the success of the mine seemed assured. But the evidence cannot be disproved that before this rich mineral was struck the outlook for the mine was often exceedingly gloomy.

The Rogers party was not again heard of till February, 1880, after the famous 17-hour output, with which every one is familiar. Concluding that she had, of necessity, been deceived, Mrs. Rogers sent her brother-in-law to Leadville where, in March, 1880, he began suit to set aside the deed and recover the original interest. This was subsequently transferred to the United States court in Denver, where it was argued, resulting in Judge McCrary's late decision for the plaintiff. In view of the evidence in the case, it is difficult to see how the decision was reached. The original charges of fraud and undue pressure were one by one abandoned and the case finally decided on a purely technicality, viz: That Marshall, a retained and undischarged attorney of Howbert, Sigafus and Rogers, in the attitude of purchaser, sustains illegal relations to his client. The judge in his decision makes no reference to the charges of fraud, etc., but gives judgment solely on the technicality referred to. It is the intention of the defendants to carry the action to higher courts, so that a final verdict is unlikely to be reached for a long time.

It is well known that the Colorado Springs owners sold out their interests in February, 1881. So far from the pendency of what they considered a trivial suit affecting the sale, they state that their indifference to it was the cause of its loss. They sold simply to exchange an uncertainty for a certainty of dimensions calculated to satisfy any rational men. The writer has collated the above with care and conscientiousness, and believes it to be a fair and impartial statement.

G. R. B.

The Colorado Springs Musical society have leased the Masonic hall in the opera house block for rehearsals.

Professor C. J. Harris, superintendent of the public schools, was married yesterday to Miss Florence M. Rust at the residence of her uncle, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

We understand that Miss Kate Thorne has been prevailed upon to give readings during the session of the Colorado Teachers' association in this city.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the banquet tendered to the new boys and boot blacks of Pueblo by W. C. Williams, the city circular of the Pueblo Chieftain.

Christians will be celebrated by the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in the new church. A cantata will be sung and a number of recitations will be given by the scholars. Santa Claus will on the same evening distribute a large number of presents among the children.

H. L. Parker's private school closed to-day for a vacation during the holidays. Next term begins Thursday, January 6th. Although a new enterprise this school is on a firm footing and the term just closed has been very successful. The pupils have made excellent progress.

